

FIG. 1

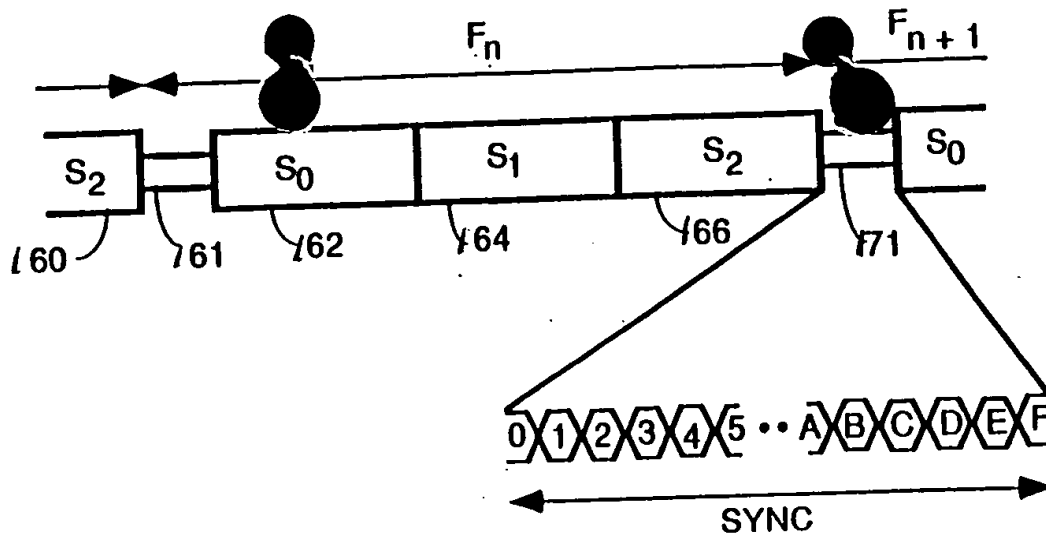


FIG. 4A^{2A}

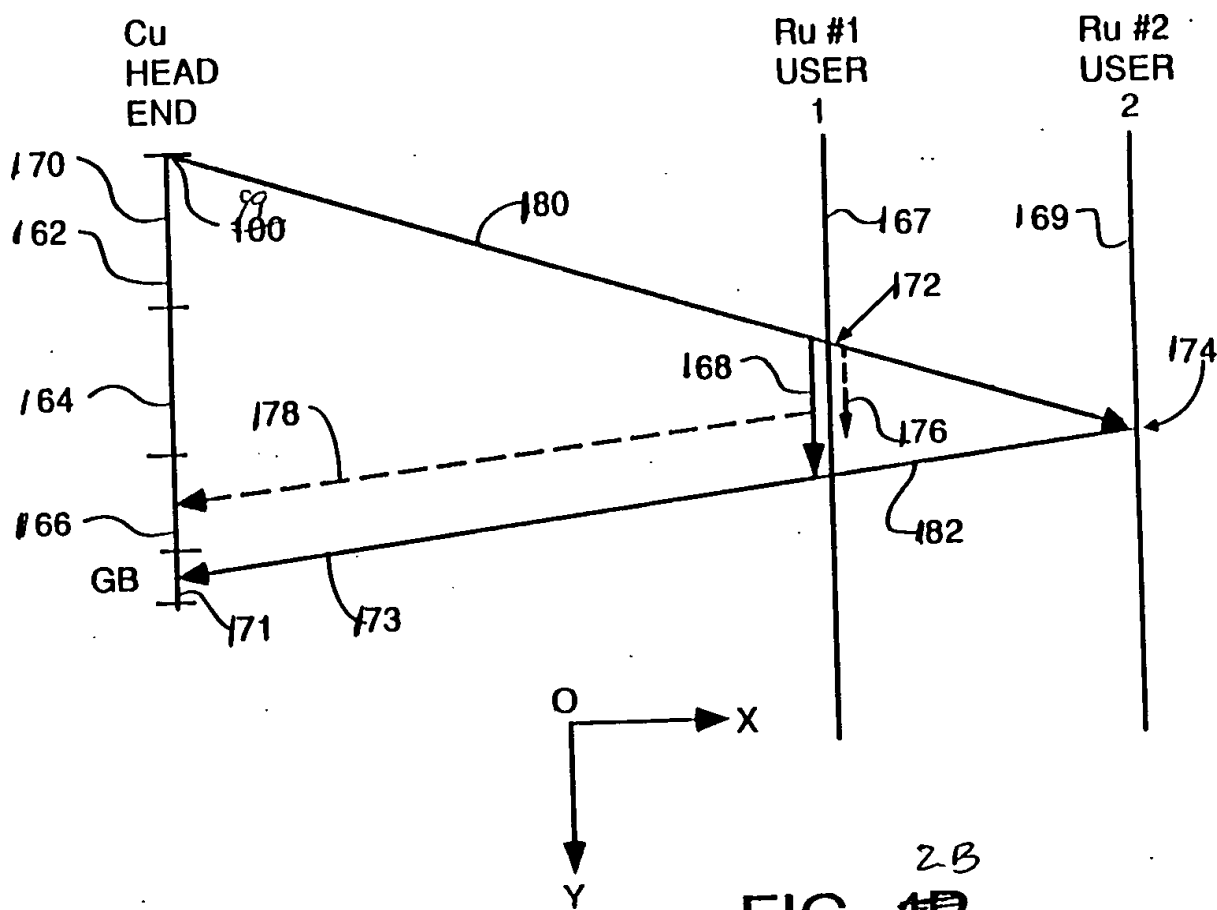
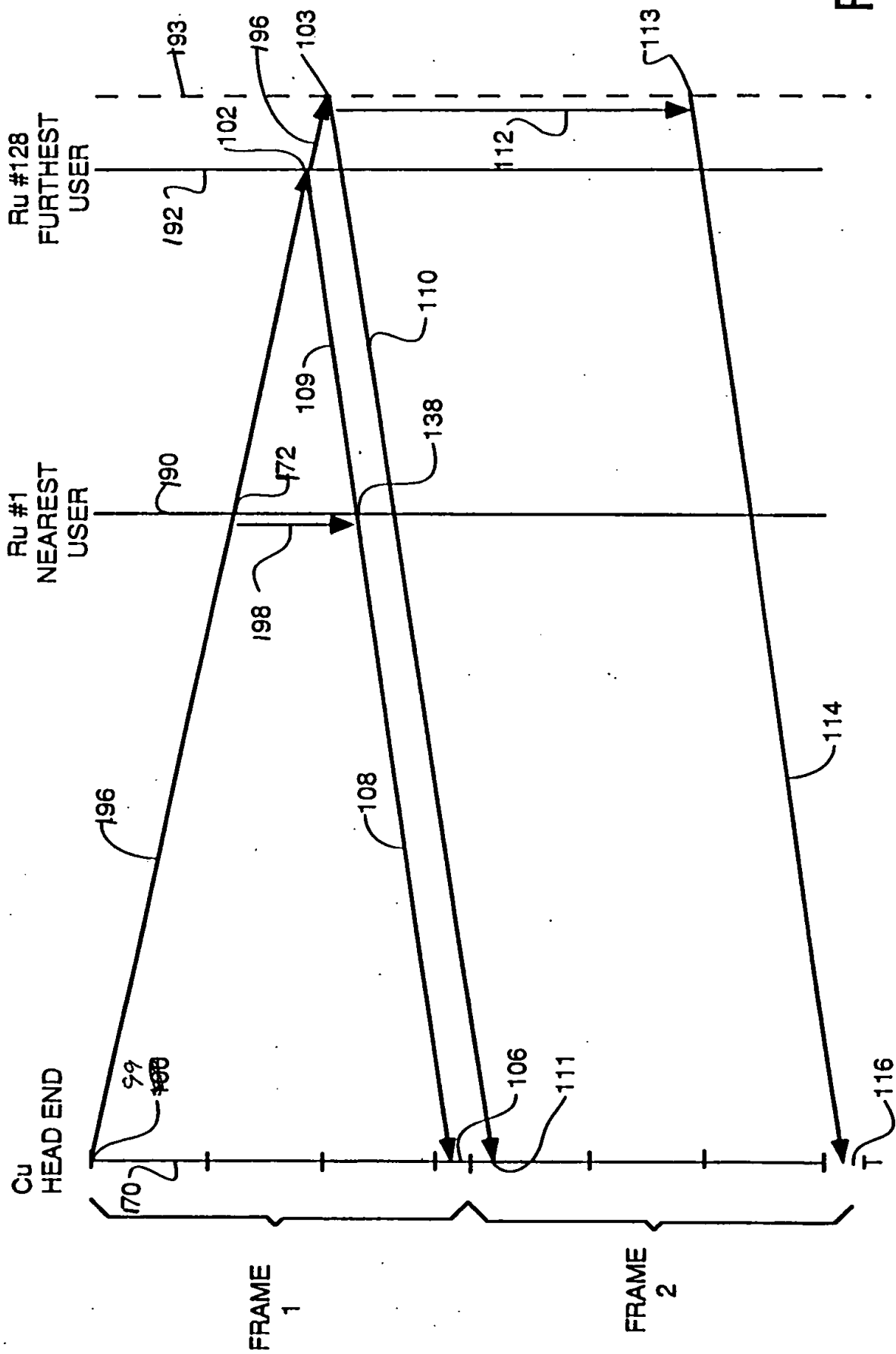


FIG. 4B^{2B}



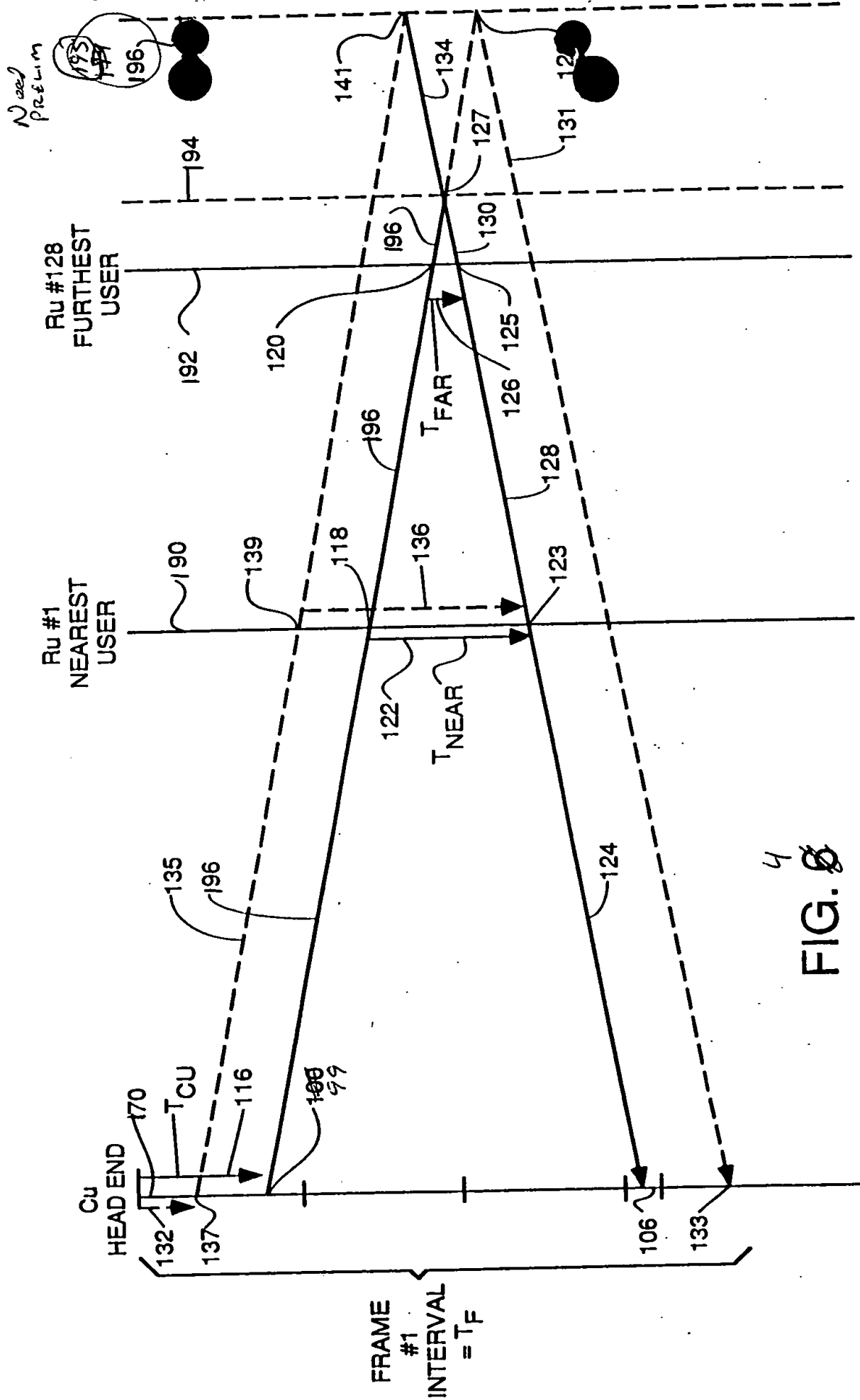
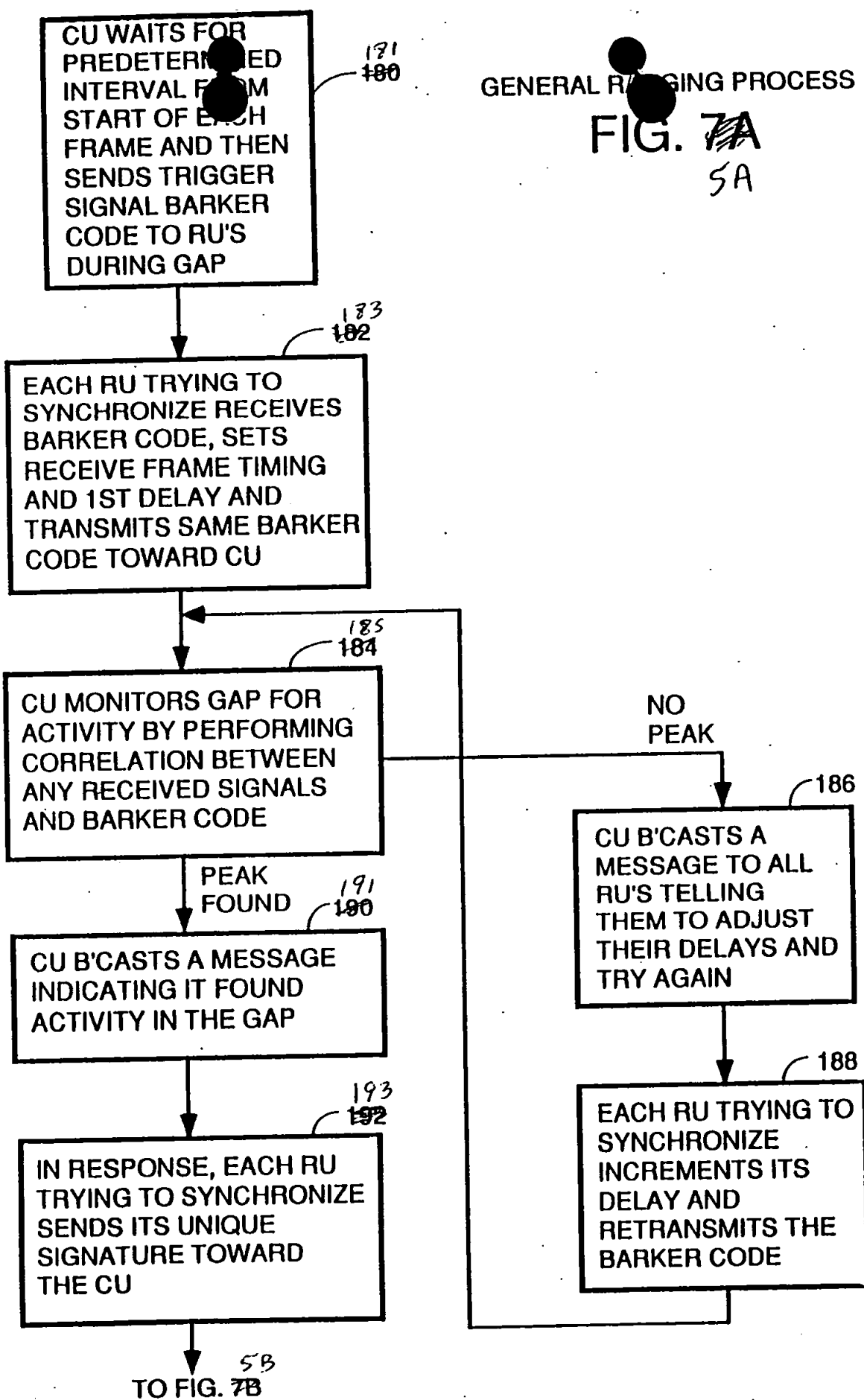


FIG. 4

FIG. 7A
5A

FROM FIG. 7A

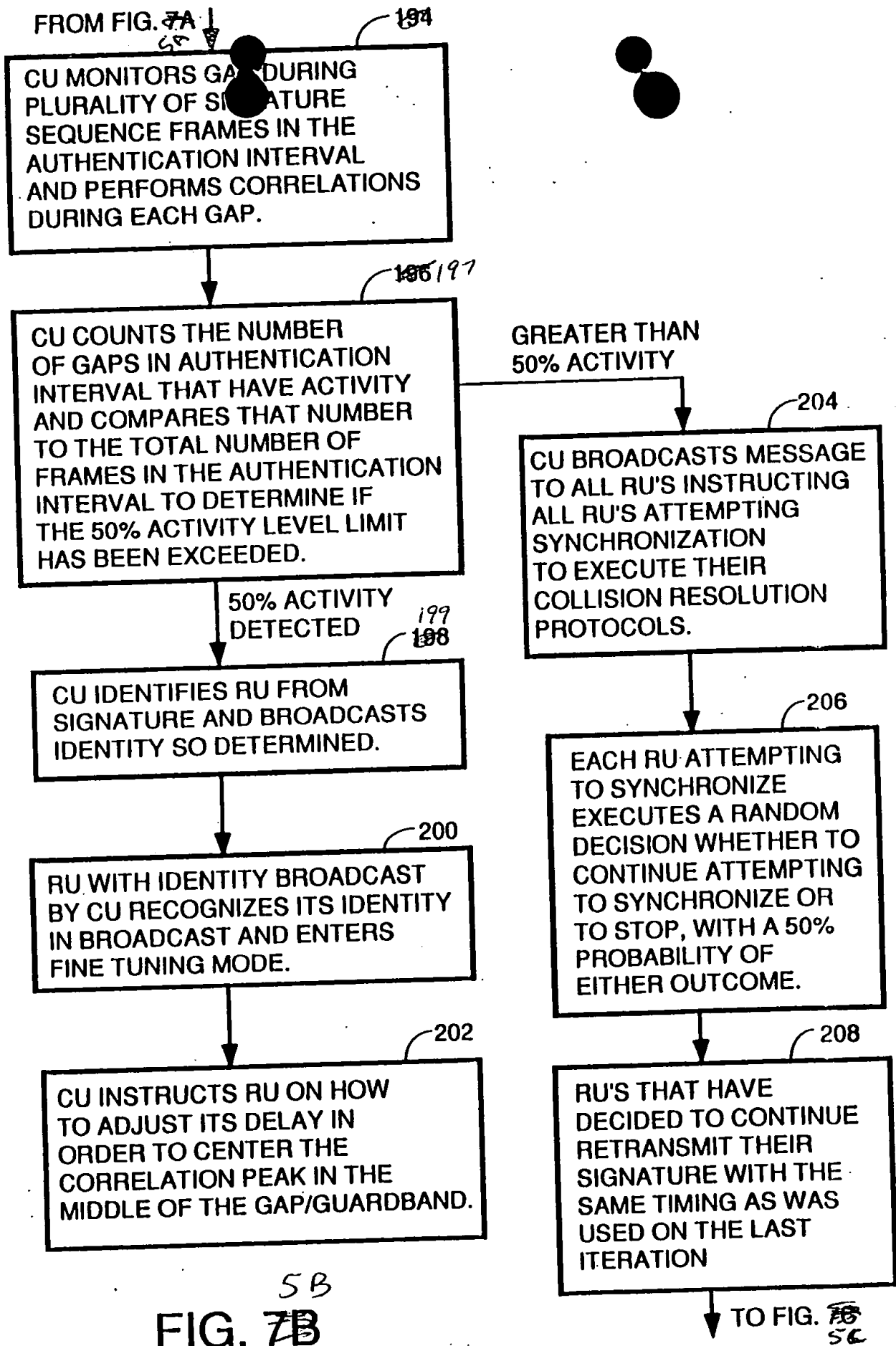


FIG. 7B

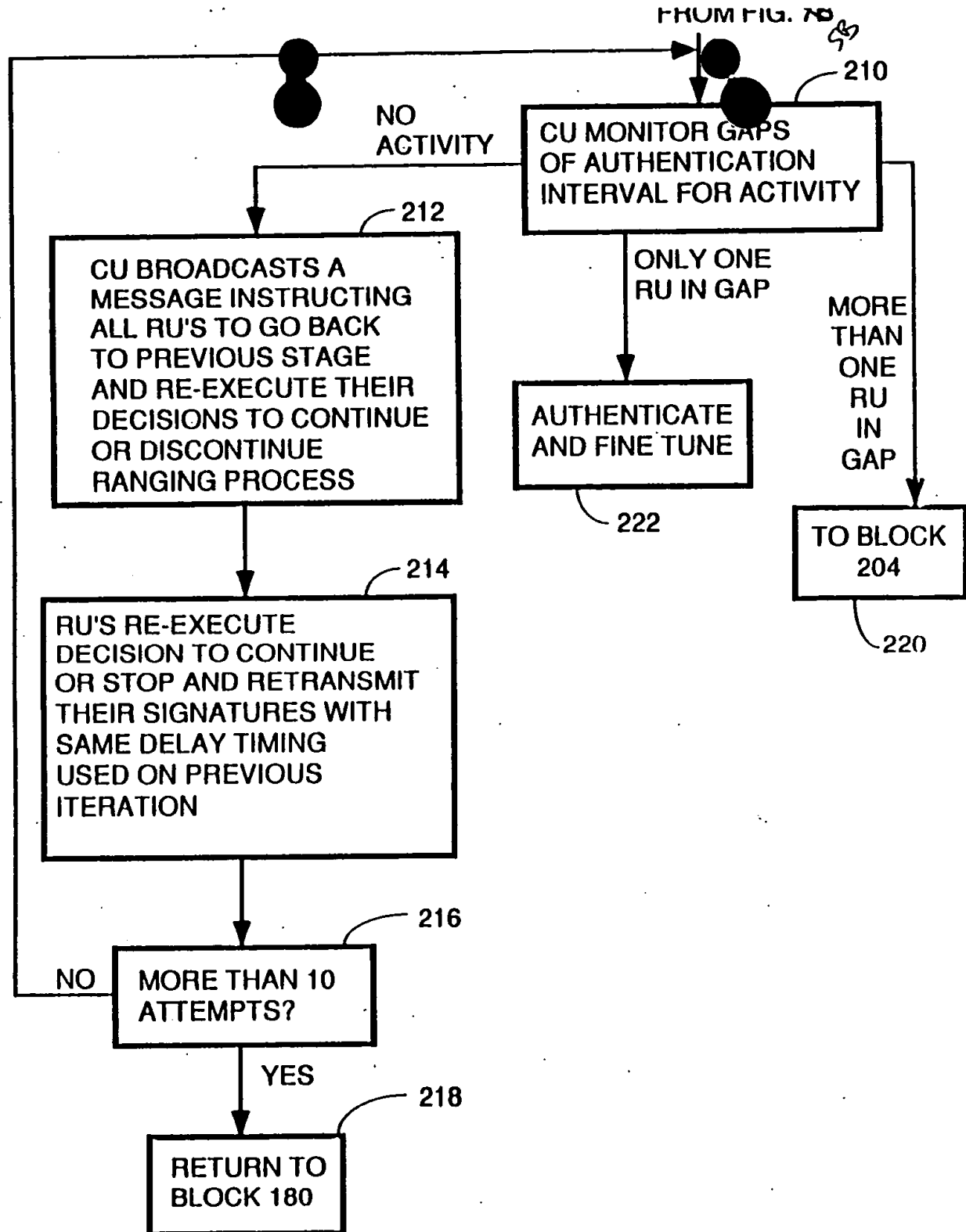
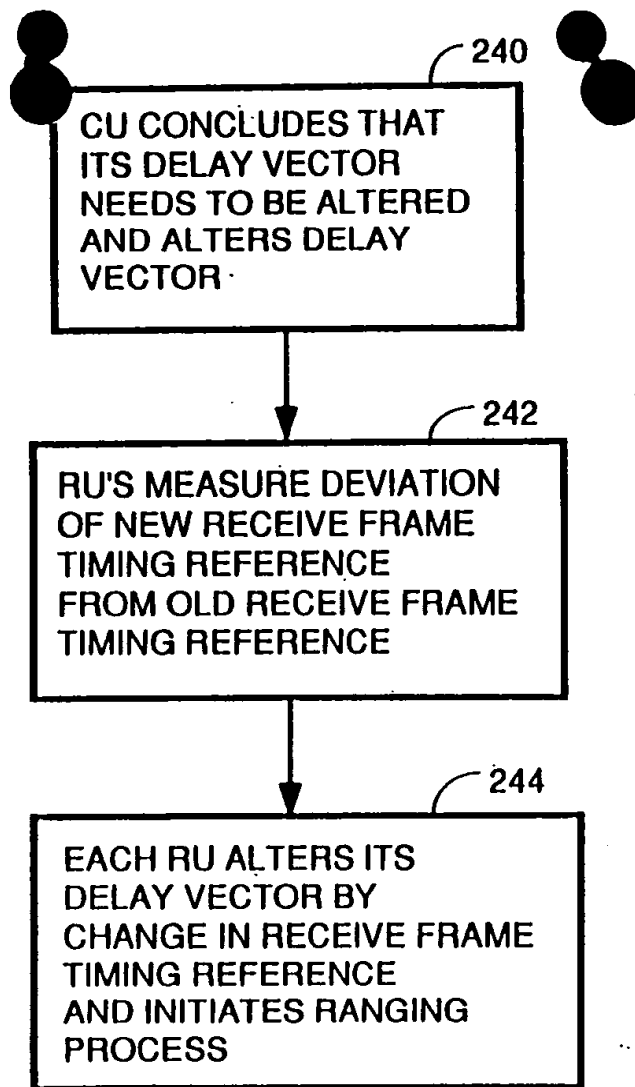


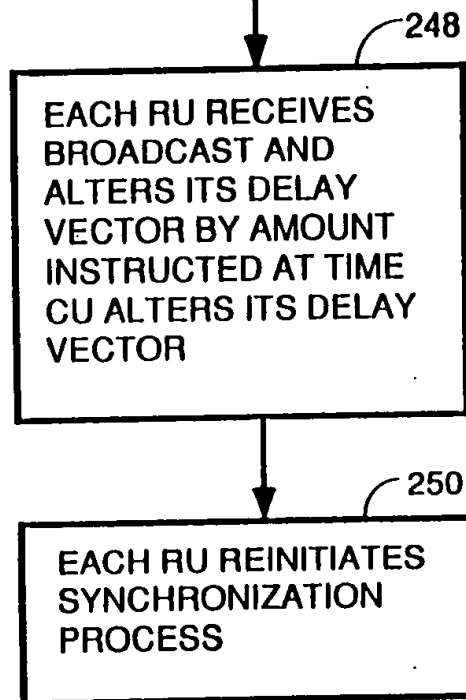
FIG. 70⁵⁰



6
FIG. 8

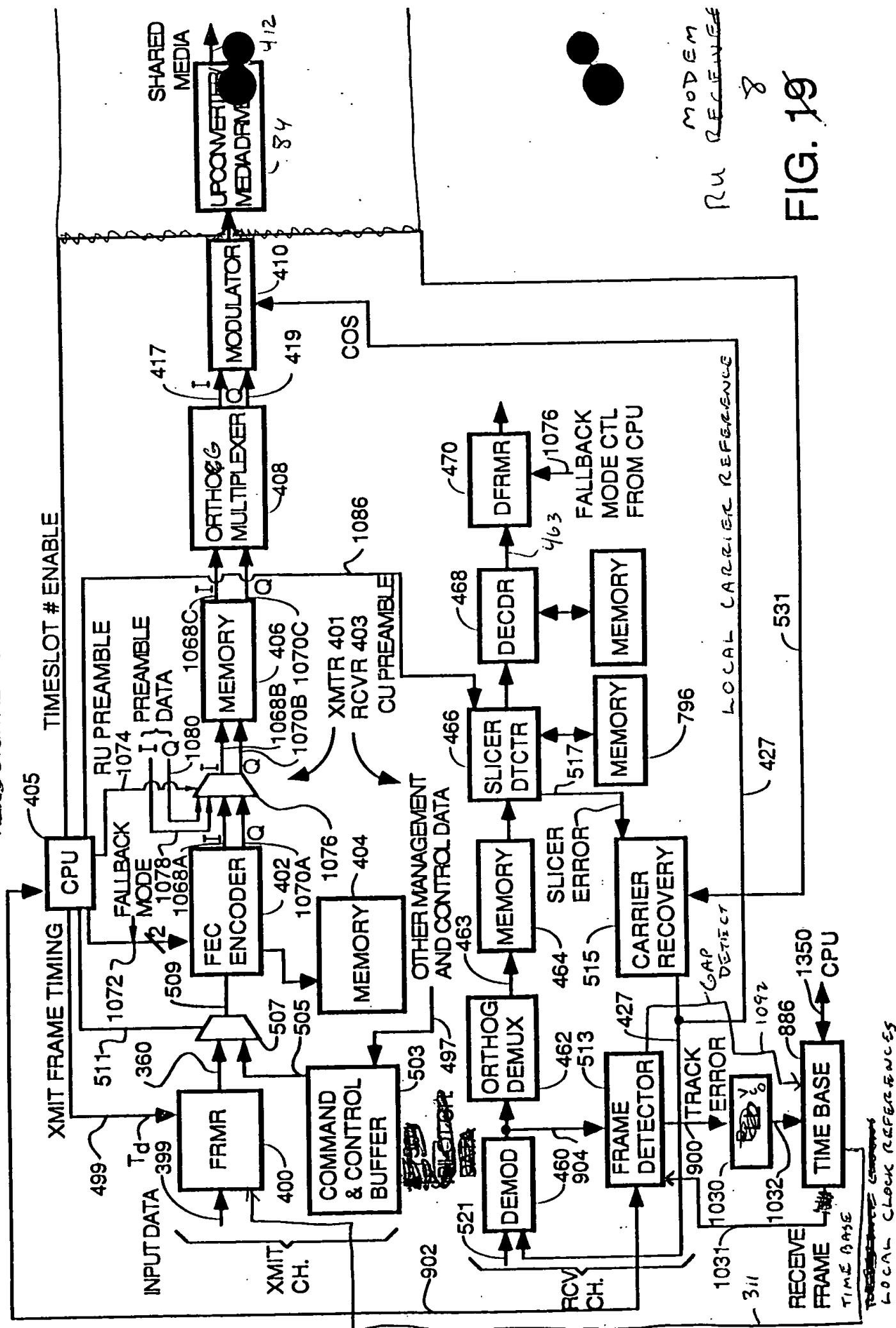
DEAD RECKONING RE-SYNC

CU CONCLUDES IT
MUST ALTER ITS
DELAY VECTOR TO
ALLOW THE FARTHEST
RU'S TO SYNCHRONIZE
TO THE SAME FRAME
AS THE NEAREST RU'S
AND BROADCASTS A
MESSAGE TO ALL RU'S
INDICATING WHEN AND
BY HOW MUCH IT WILL
ALTER ITS DELAY
VECTOR



7
FIG. 9
PRECURSOR EMBODIMENT

DIGITAL MODEM BLOCK DIAGRAM



MODEM
RU RECEIVER

8

FIG. 10

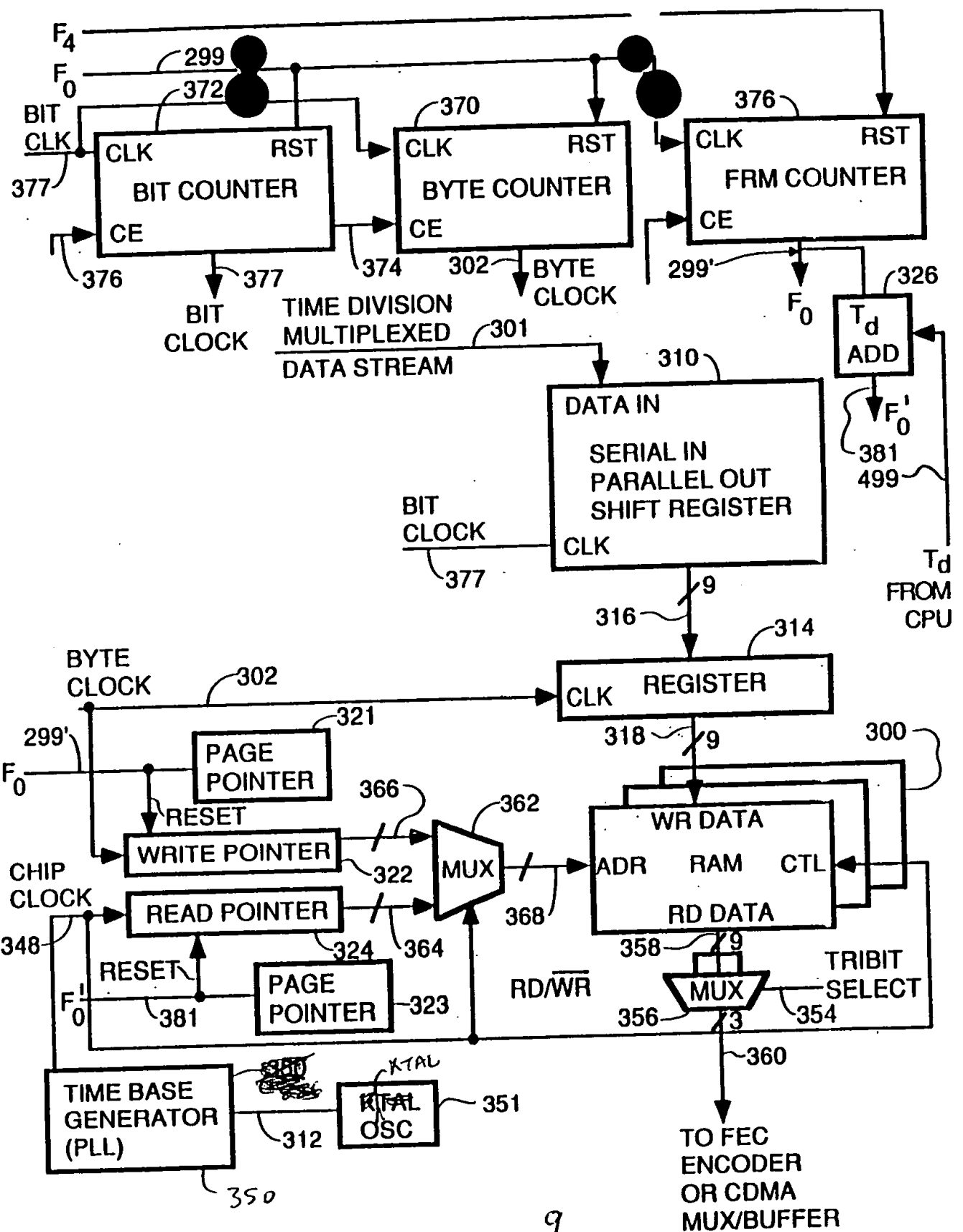


FIG. 12

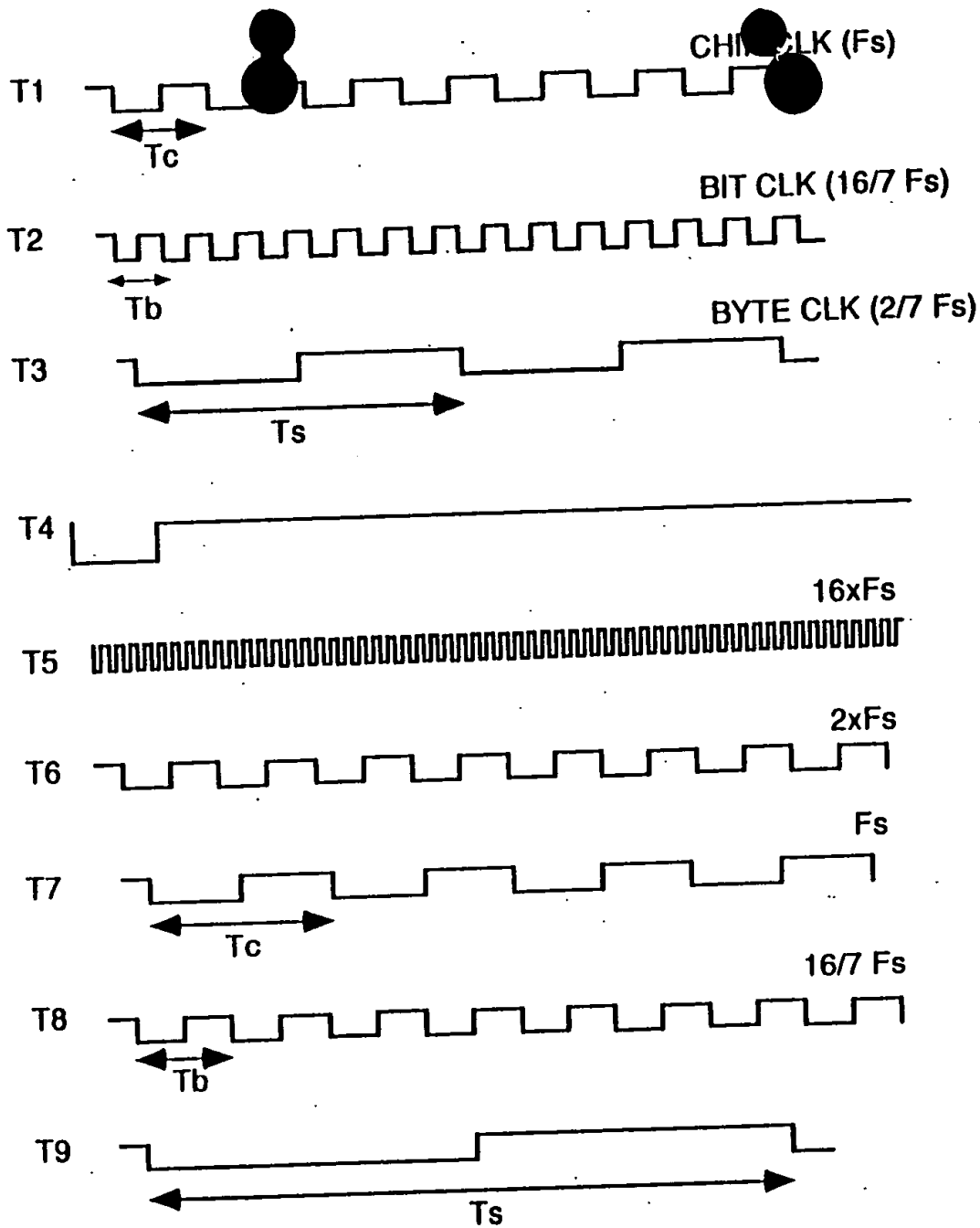
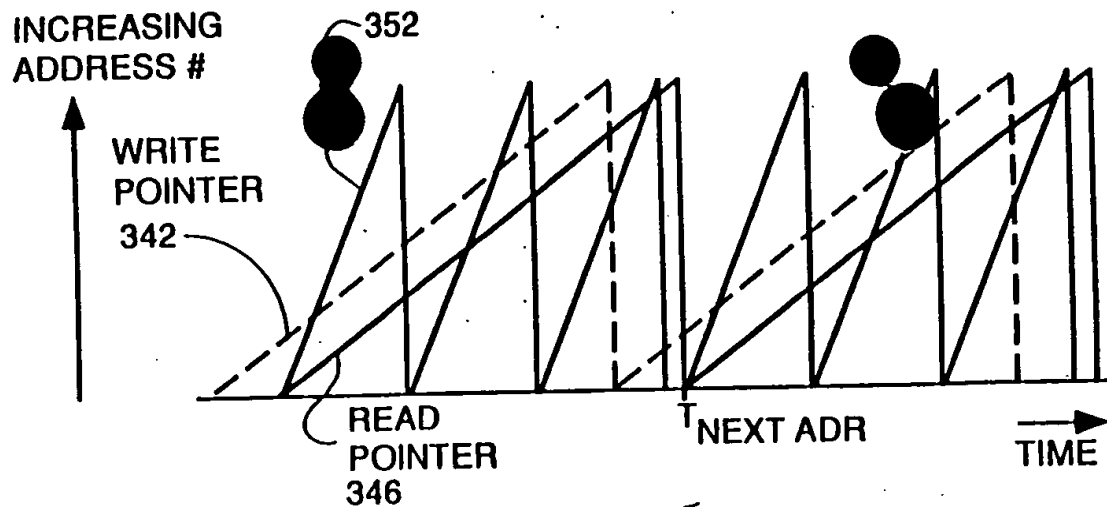


FIG. 13¹⁰



15
FIG. 17

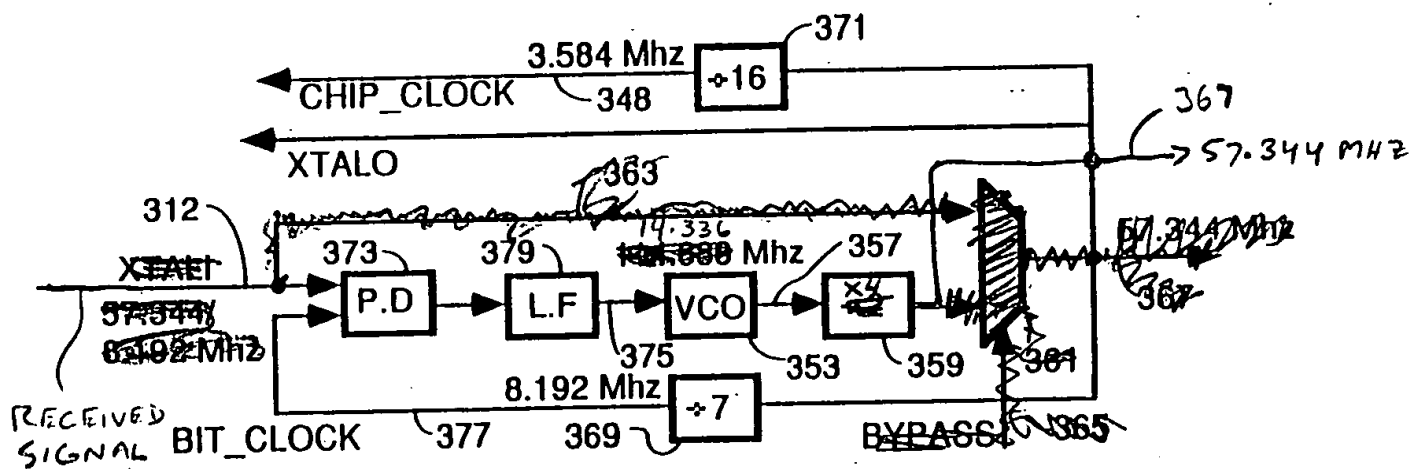


FIG. 18

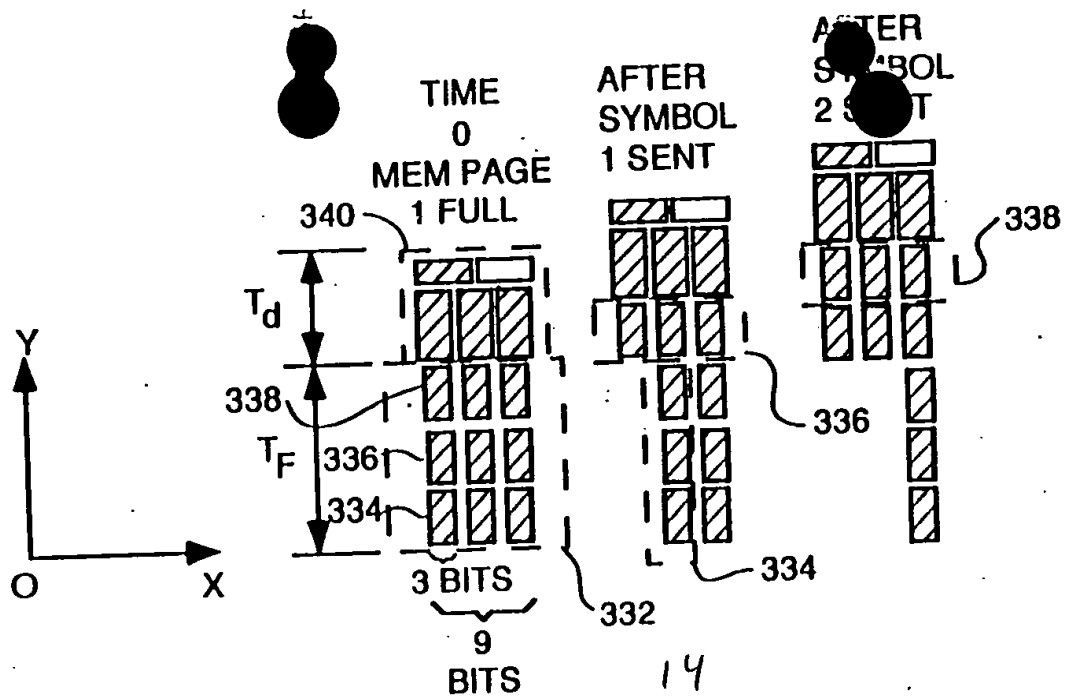


FIG. 14

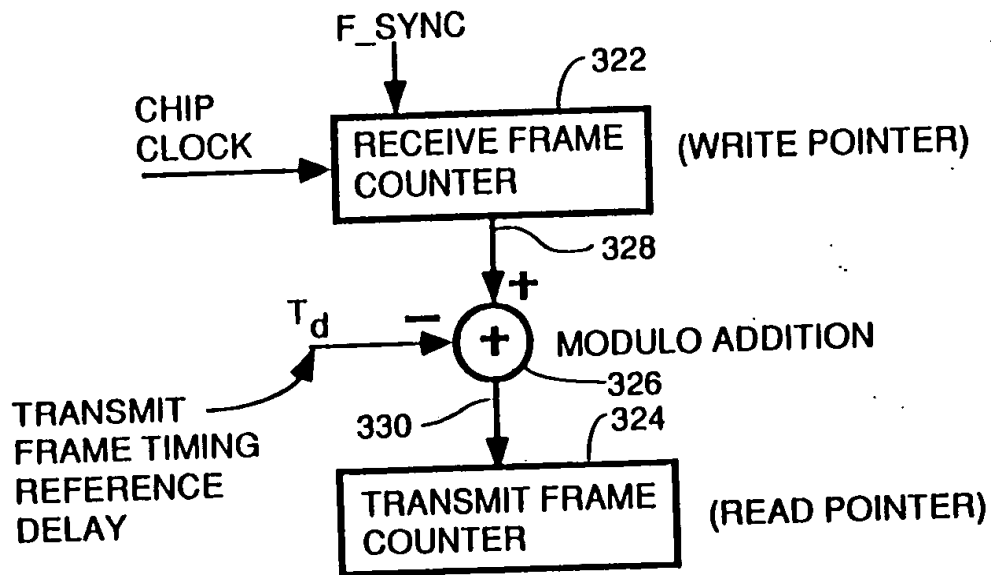


FIG. 15

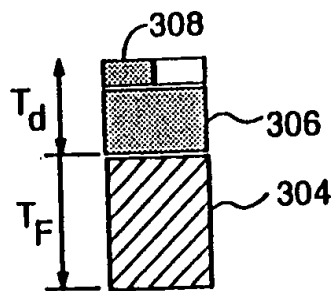
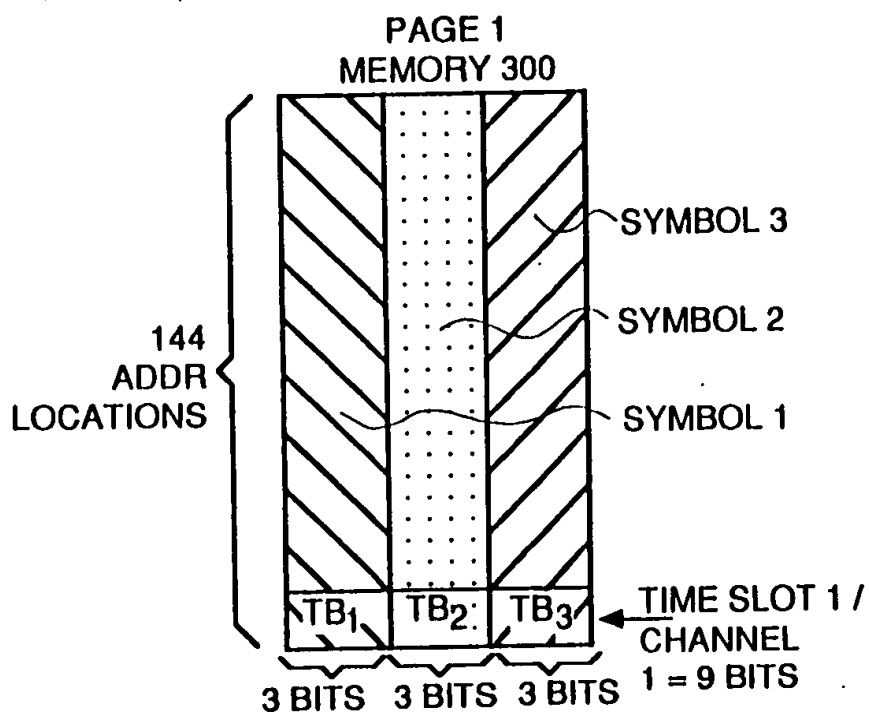
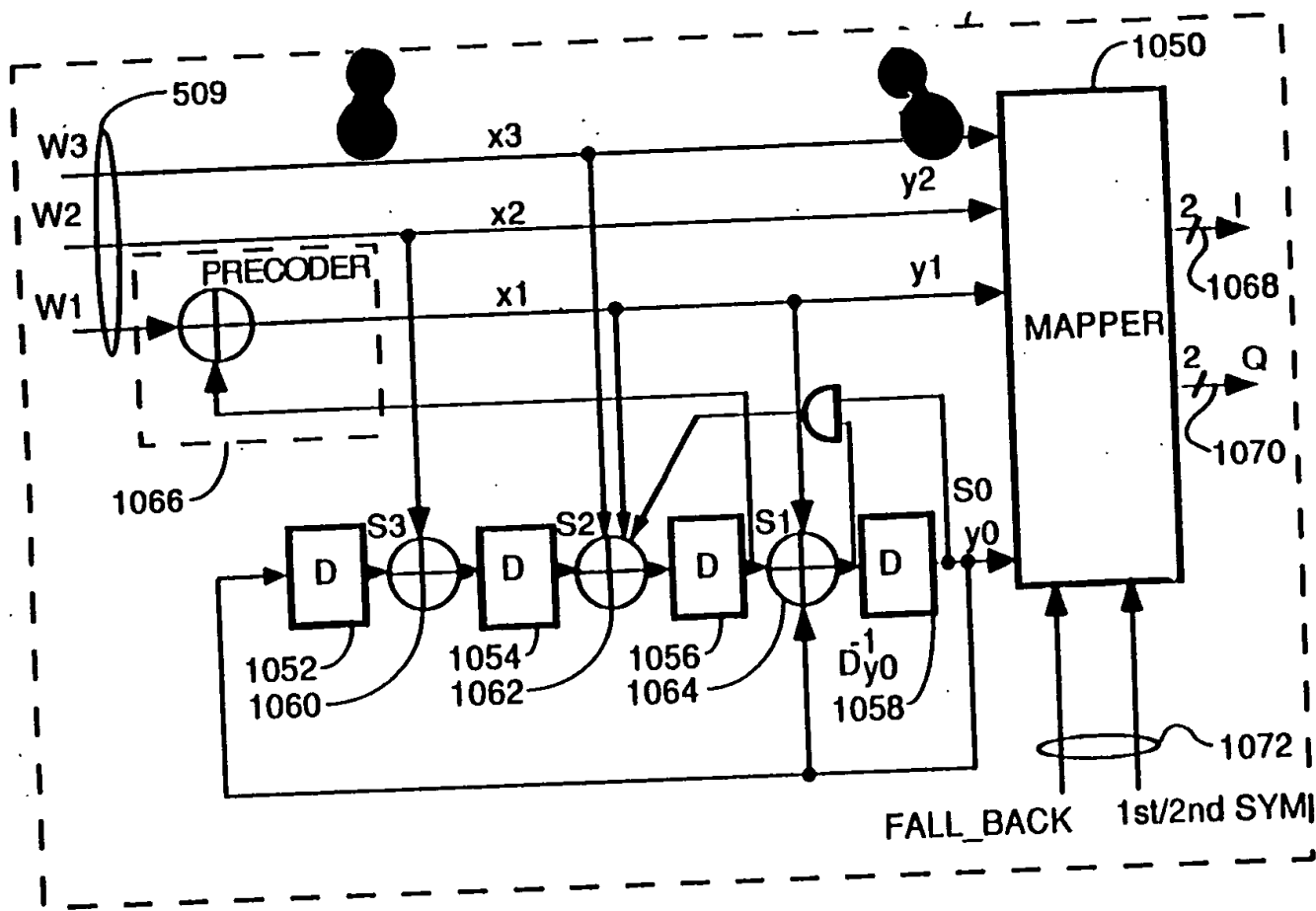


FIG. 16



¹⁶
FIG. 20



PREFERRED TRELLIS ENCODER

FIG. 42

17

MAPPING FOR FALL-BACK MODE - LSB'S

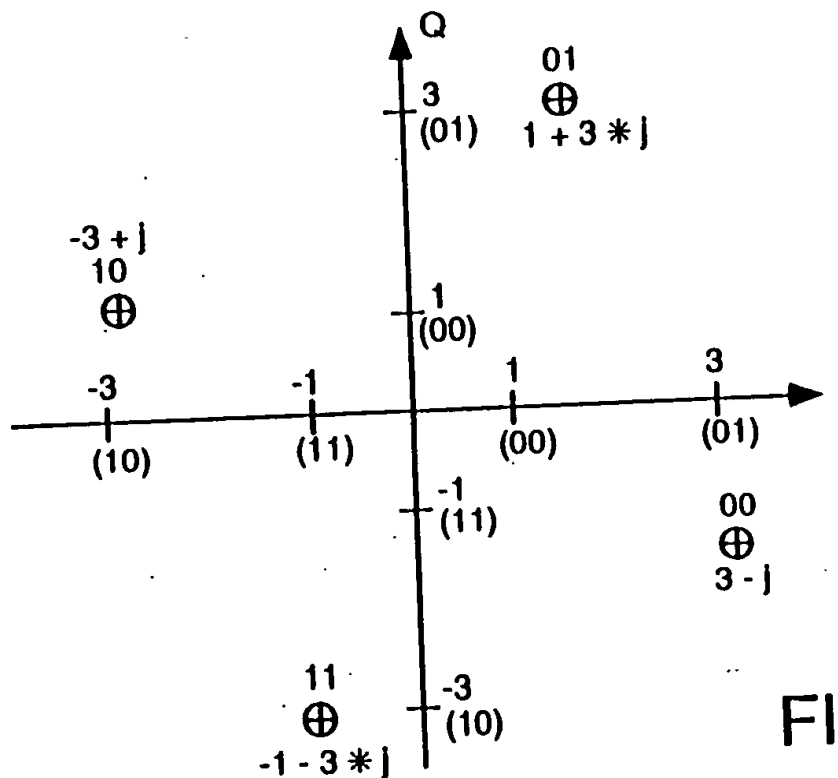
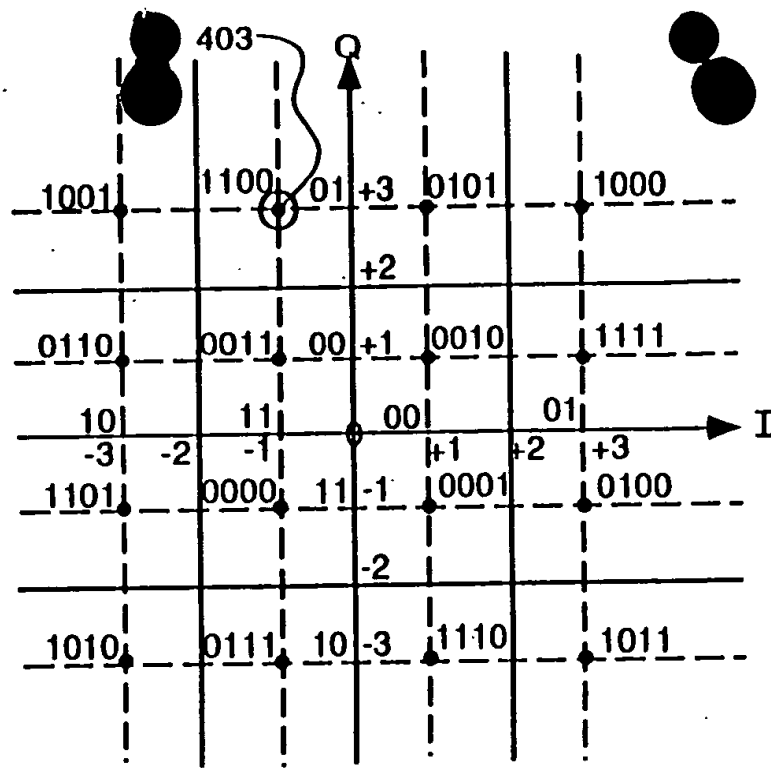


FIG. 43



18
FIG. 21

CODE	INPHASE	QUADRATURE	
0000	111	111	= -1 -
0001	001	111	= 1 -
0010	001	001	= 1 +
0011	111	001	= -1 +
0100	011	111	= 3 -
0101	001	011	= 1 + 3*
0110	101	001	= -3 +
0111	111	101	= -1 - 3*
1000	011	011	= +3 + 3*
1001	101	011	= -3 + 3*
1010	101	101	= -3 - 3*
1011	011	101	= 3 - 3*
1100	111	011	= -1 + 3*
1101	101	111	= -3 -
1110	001	101	= 1 - 3*
1111	011	001	= 3 +

19
FIG. 22

INFORMATION
VECTOR [B]
FOR EACH
SYMBOL

ORTHOGONAL
CODE MATRIX

$$\begin{array}{l} 483 \\ 481 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} C_{1,1} & C_{1,2} & \dots & C_{1,144} \\ C_{2,1} & C_{2,2} & \dots & C_{2,144} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

20A

FIG. 23A

REAL
PART OF
INFO
VECTOR
[b] FOR
FIRST
SYMBOL

REAL
PART OF
RESULT
VECTOR

$$\begin{array}{l} 405 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} +3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ +3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{array}{l} 407 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} 409 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$[b_{\text{REAL}}] \times [\text{CODE MATRIX}] = [R_{\text{REAL}}] = \text{"CHIPS OUT" ARRAY-REAL}$$

20B

FIG. 23B

LSBs y1 y0	PHASE	1+jQ
00	0	3-j
01	90	1+j3
10	180	-3+j
11	-90	-1-j3

MSBs y3 y2	PHASE difference (2nd-1st symbol)	1+jQ WHEN LSB=00	1+jQ WHEN LSB=01	1+jQ WHEN LSB=10	1+jQ WHEN LSB=11
00	0	3-j	1+j3	-3+j	-1-j3
01	90	1+j3	-3+j	-1-j3	3-j
10	180	-3+j	-1-j3	3-j	1+j3
11	-90	-1-j3	3-j	1+j3	-3+j

LSB & MSB FALLBACK MODE MAPPINGS

FIG. 44
22

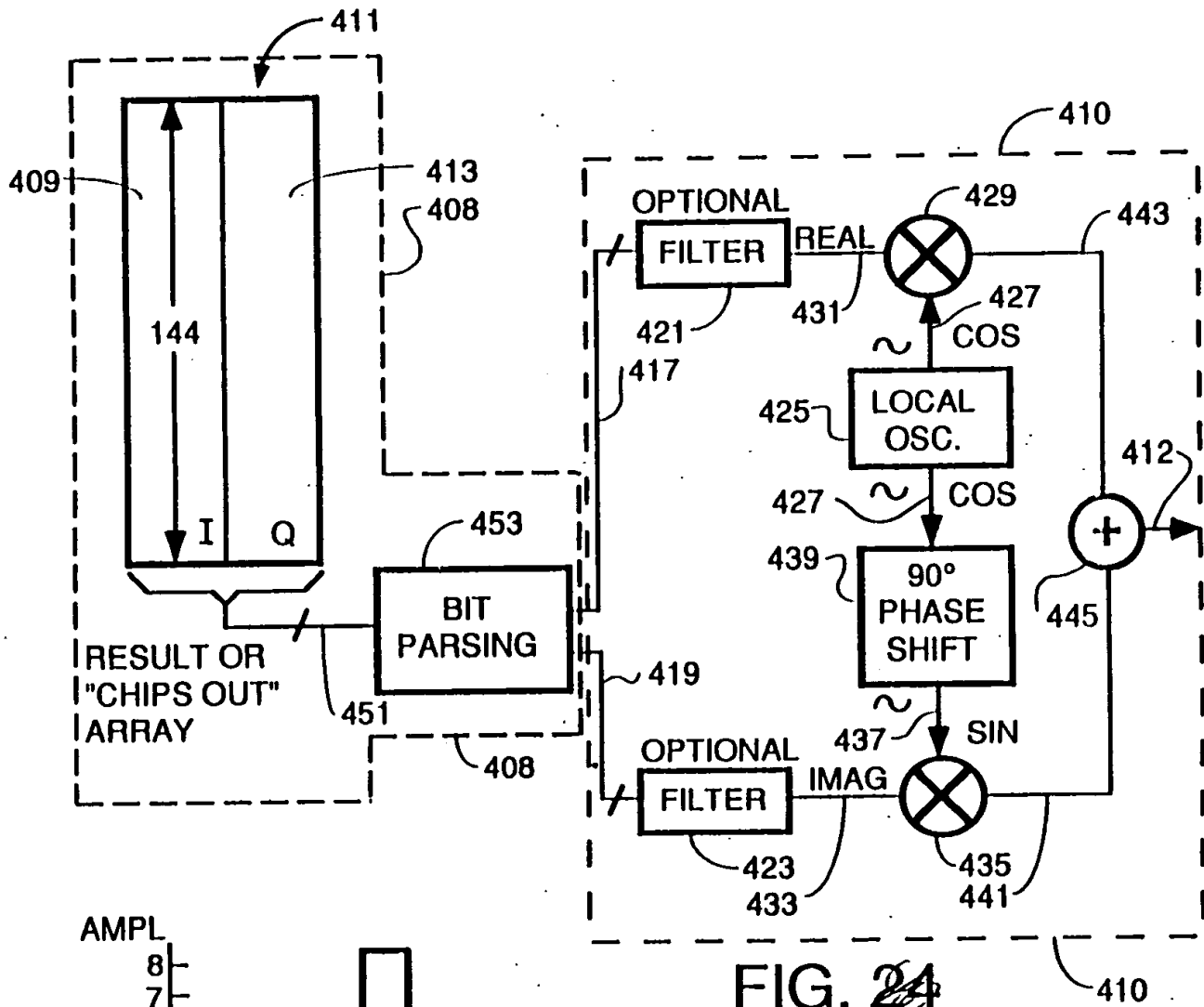


FIG. 24
23

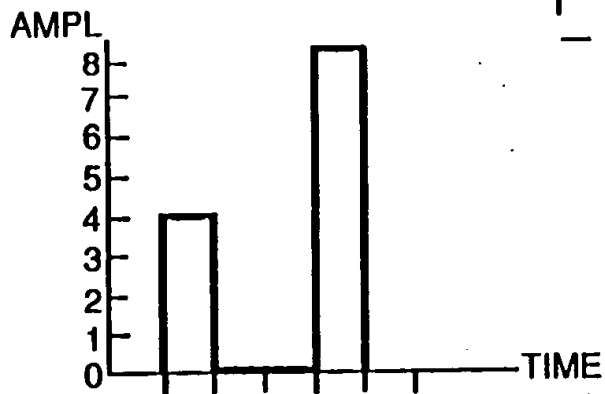
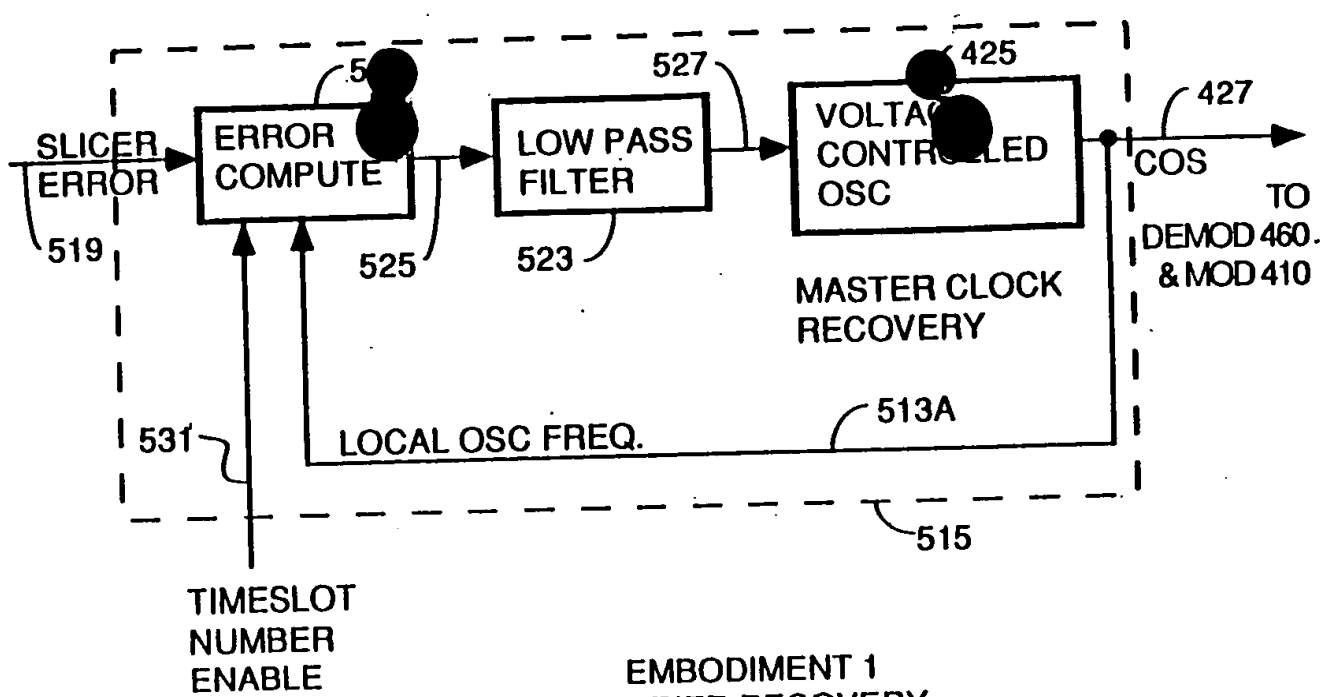
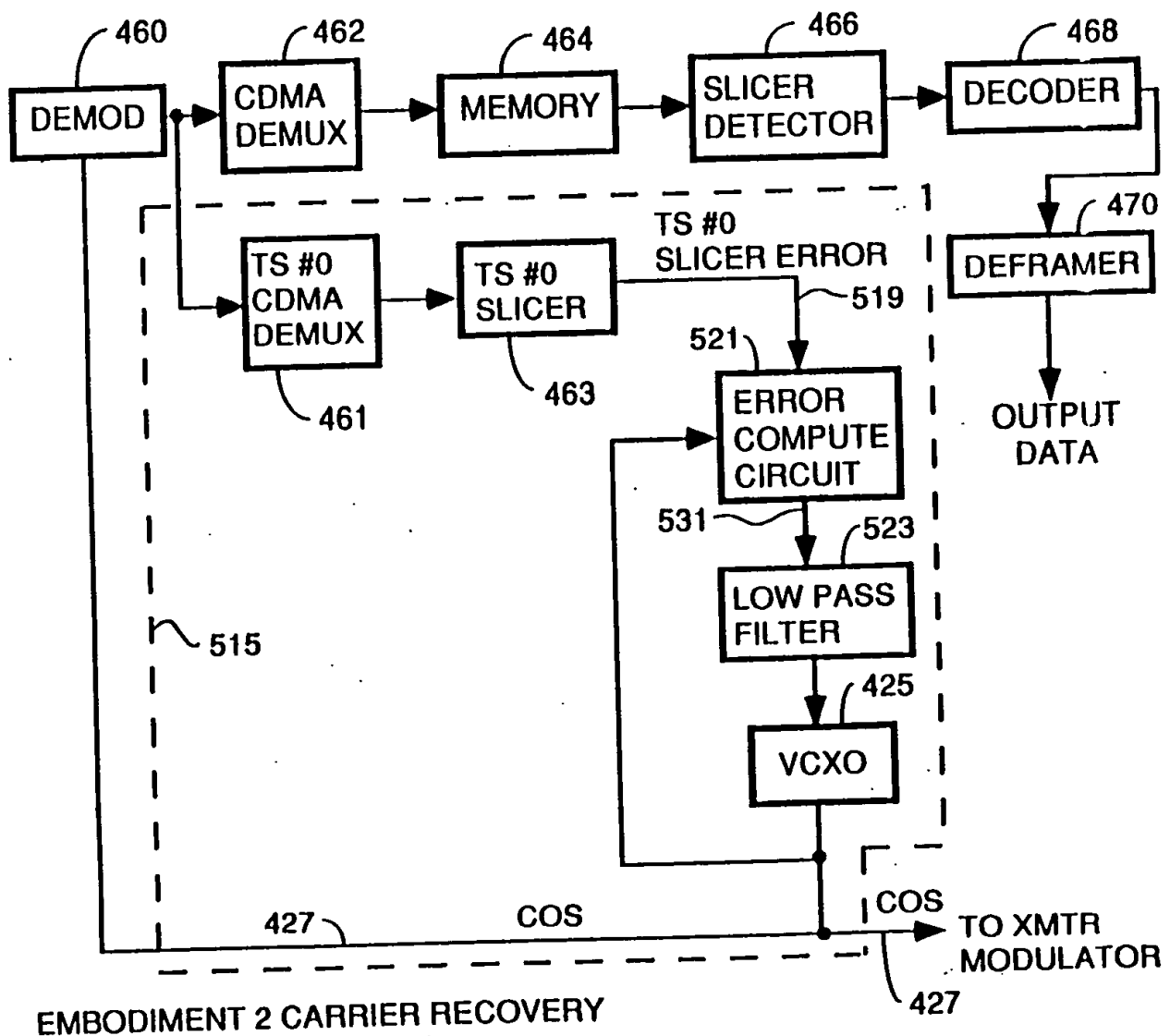


FIG. 25
24



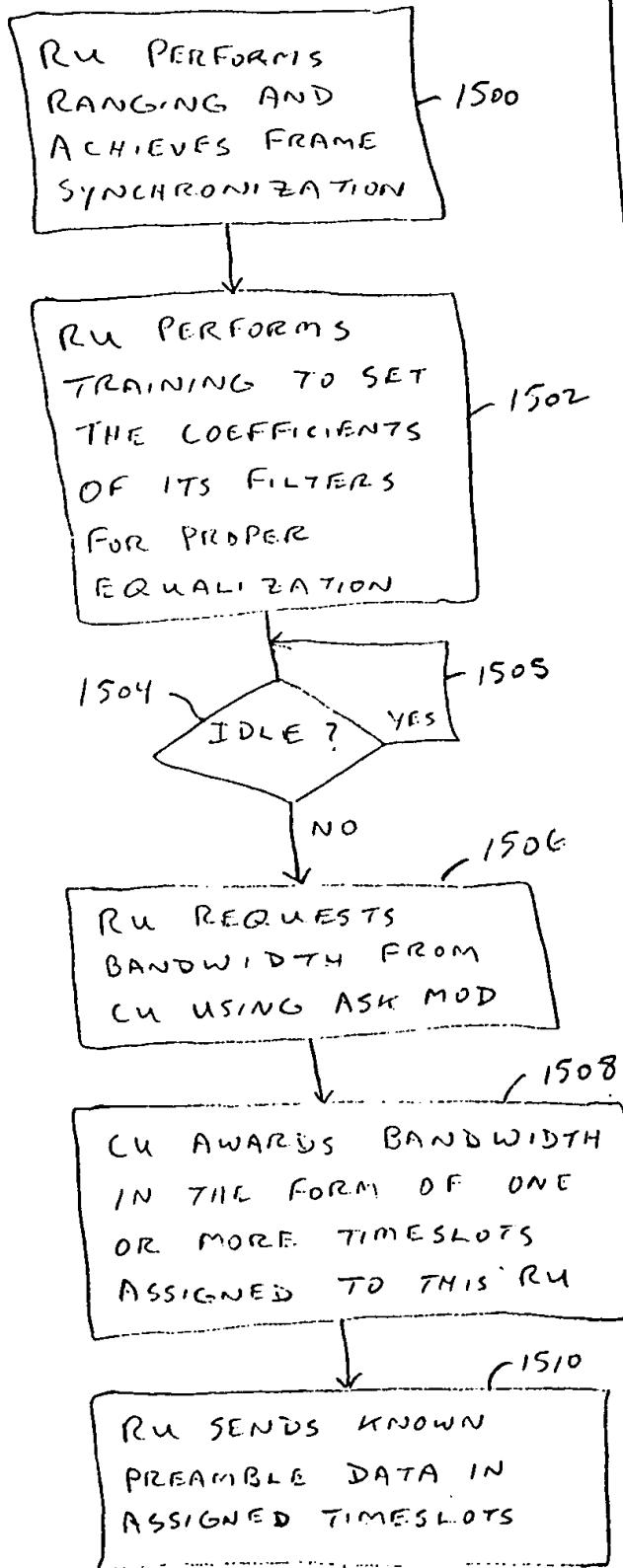
EMBODIMENT 1
CARRIER RECOVERY

FIG. 35
25



EMBODIMENT 2 CARRIER RECOVERY

FIG. 36
26



CU DETECTS PHASE AND AMPL. ERROR FOR THIS RU FROM PREAMBLE DATA IN ASSIGNED TS AND STORES IN MEMORY LOCATION MAPPED TO THIS RU 1512

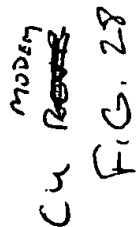
AS PAYLOAD DATA FROM THIS RU IS RECEIVED, CU CPU LOOKS UP PHASE AND AMPLITUDE ERROR FOR THIS RU AND SENDS TO CONTROL CIRCUITRY FOR A ROTATIONAL AMPLIFIER & G2 AMPL. 1514

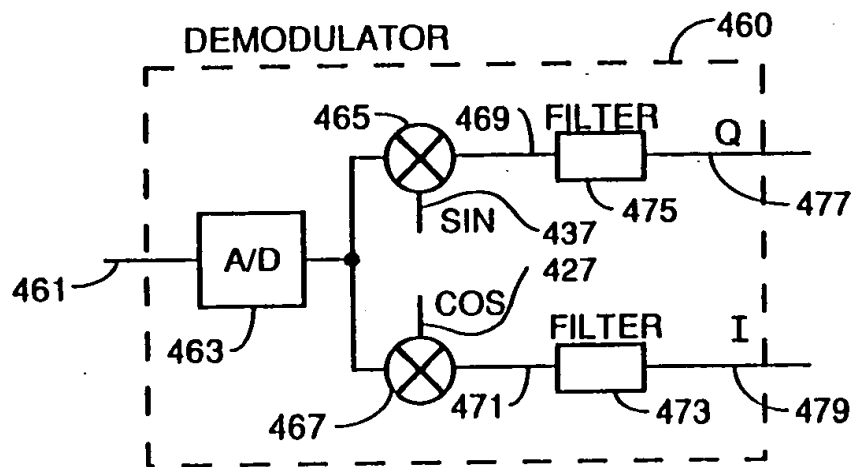
ROTATIONAL AMPLIFIER'S CORRECTS PHASE OF INCOMING DATA TO PHASE OF MASTER CLOCK SO SAMPLING OF RECEIVED DATA POINTS OCCURS AT PROPER TIMES 1516

FIG. 27

CC

Δ
Η
Σ





29
FIG. 26

05753042-011E01

Remove ref to 1500 - SE

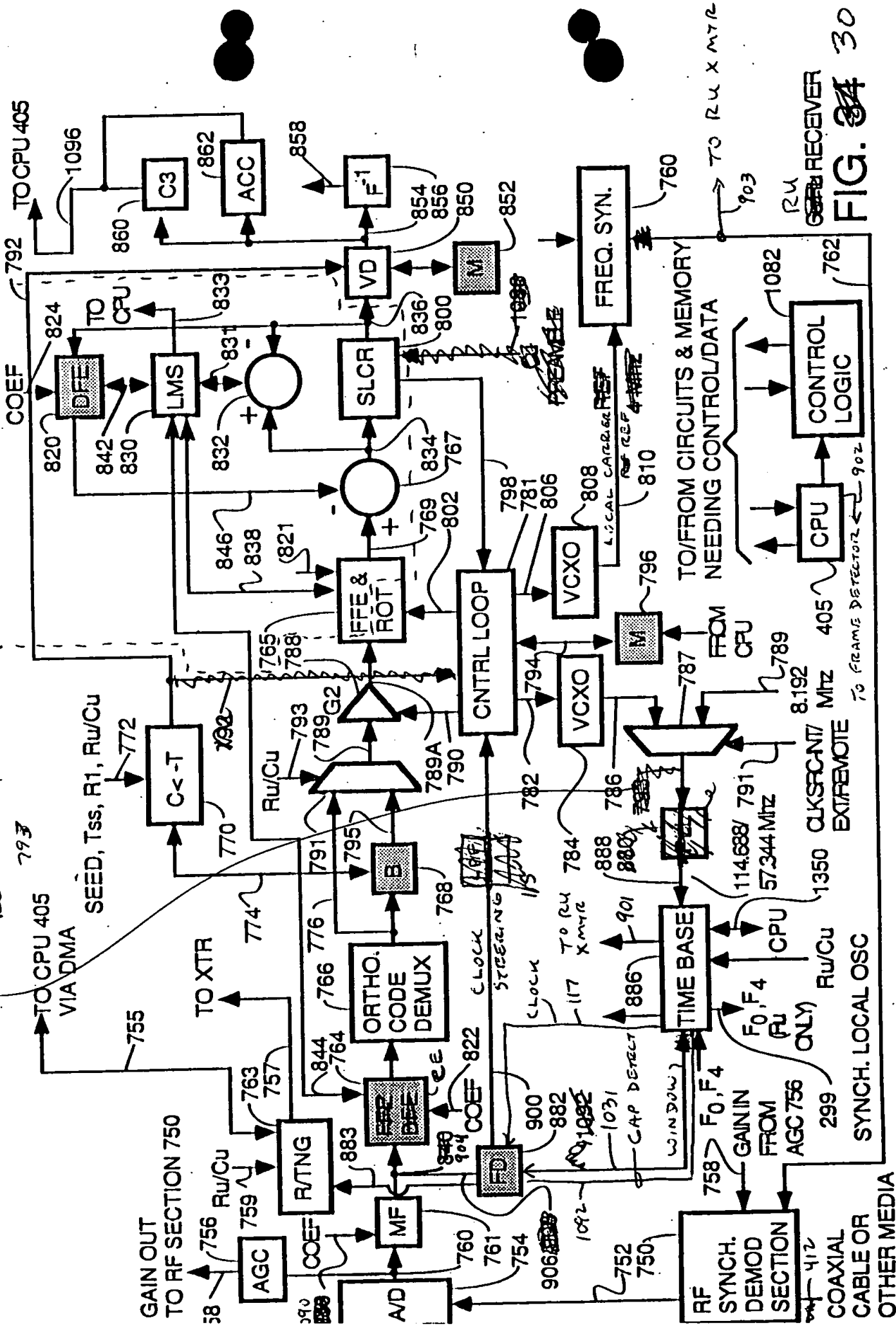
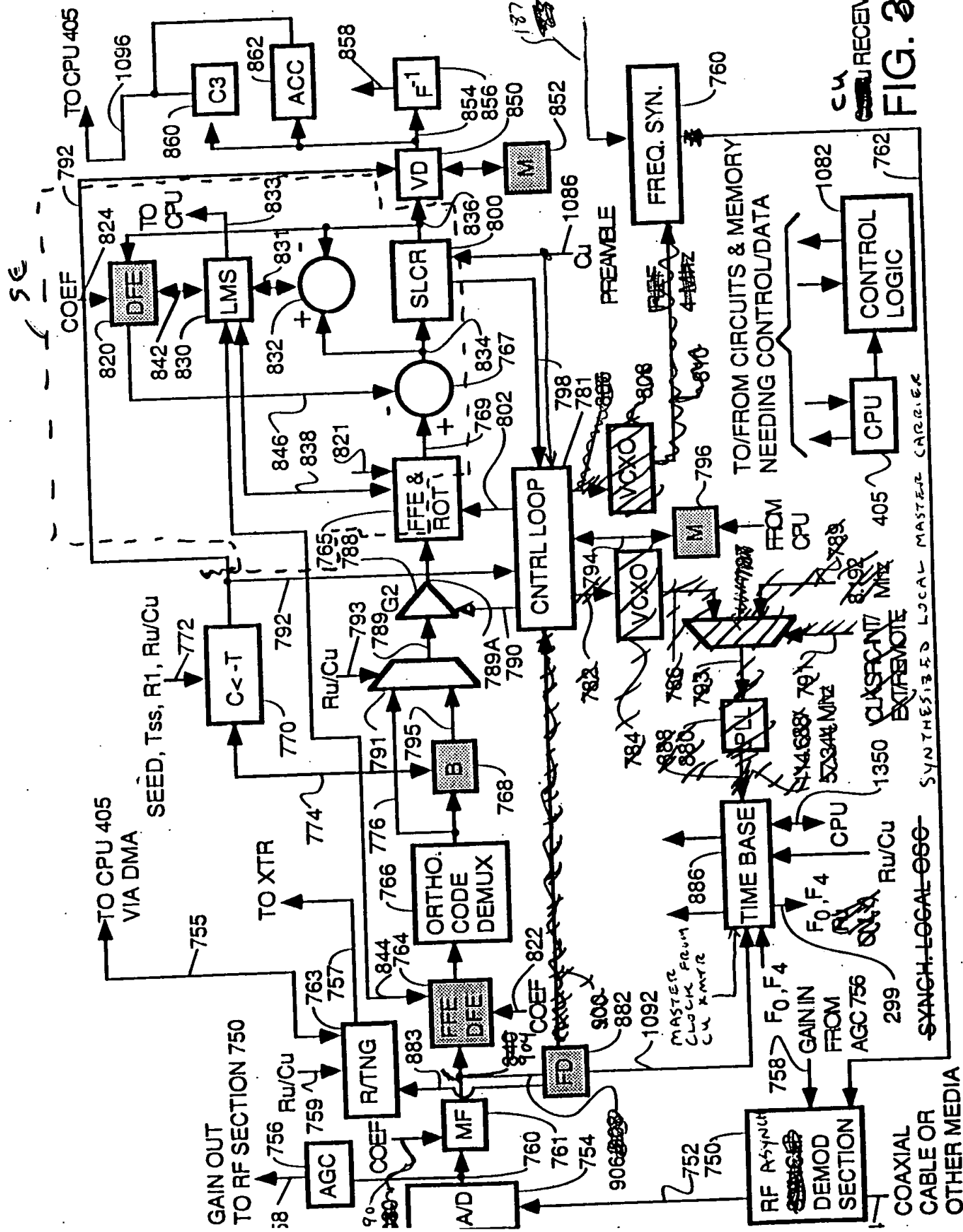
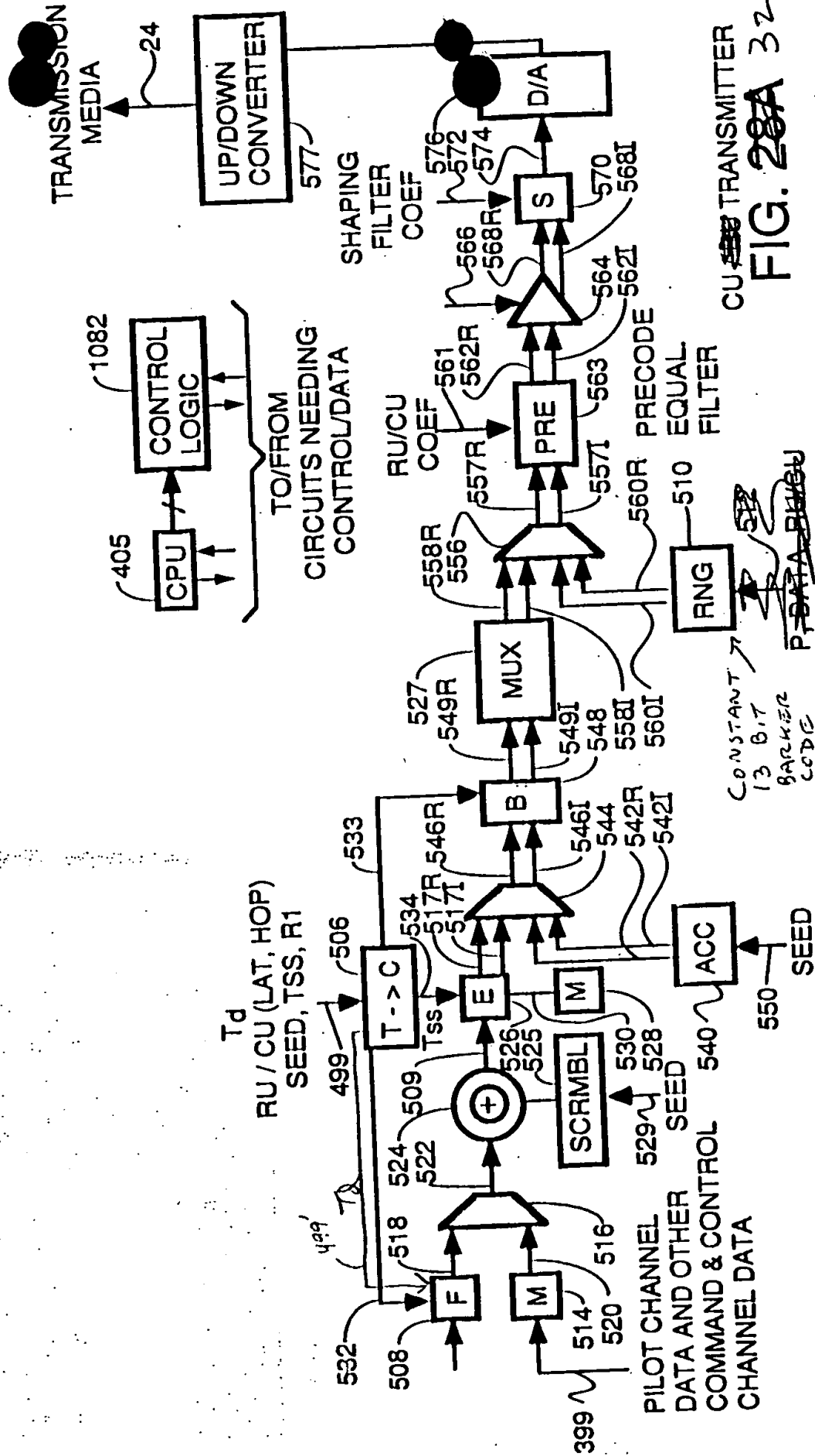
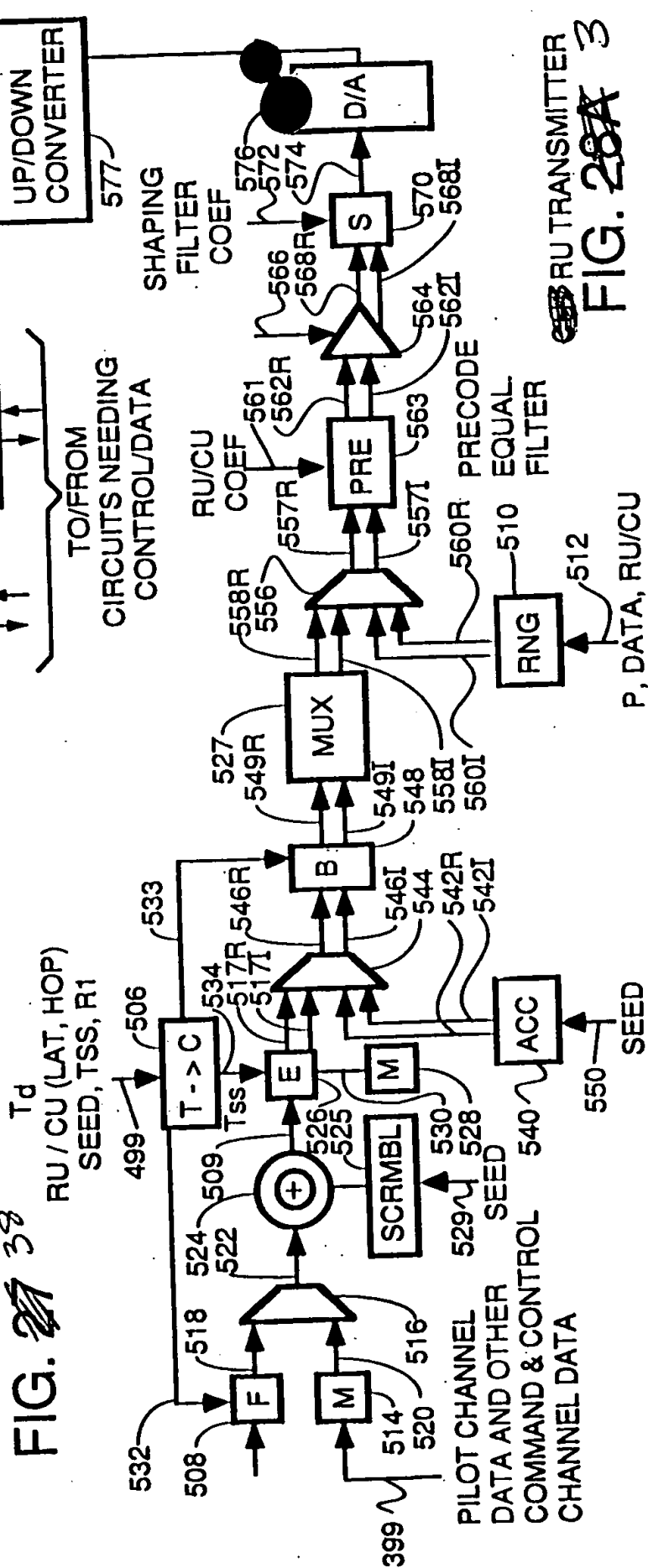
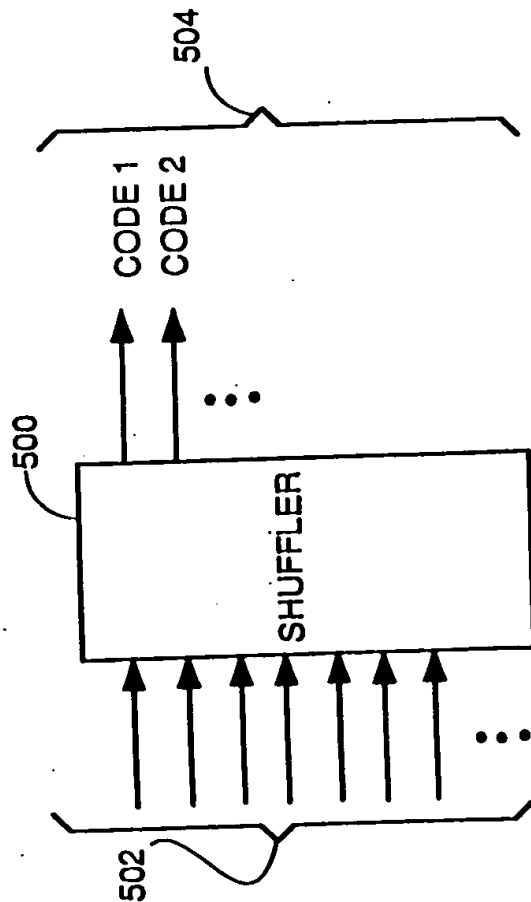


FIG. 30

FIG. ~~34~~ 31



CU TRANSMITTER
FIG. 28A 32



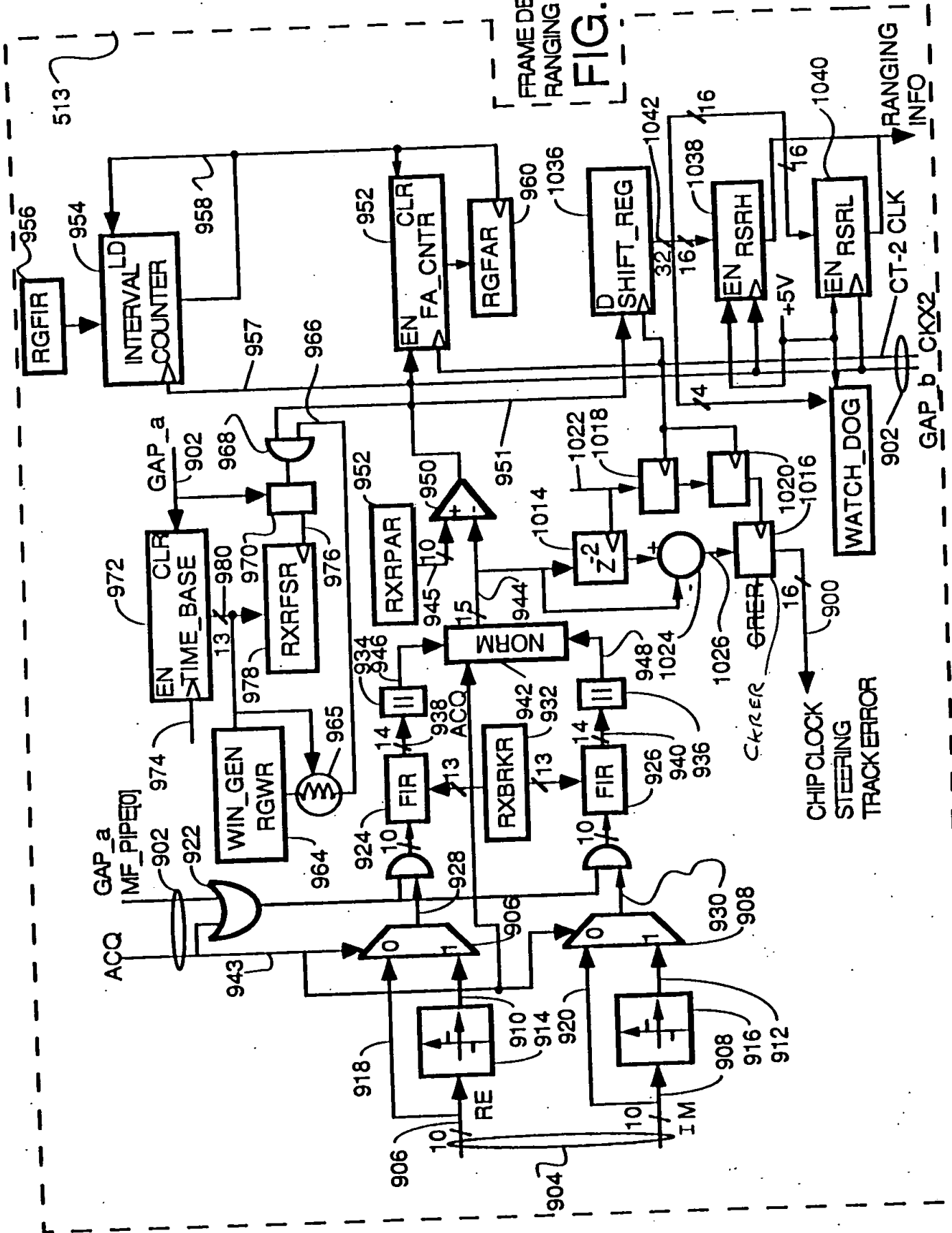


FIG. 38
FRAME DETECTOR/
RANGING DETECTOR

GAP ACQUISITION TIMING

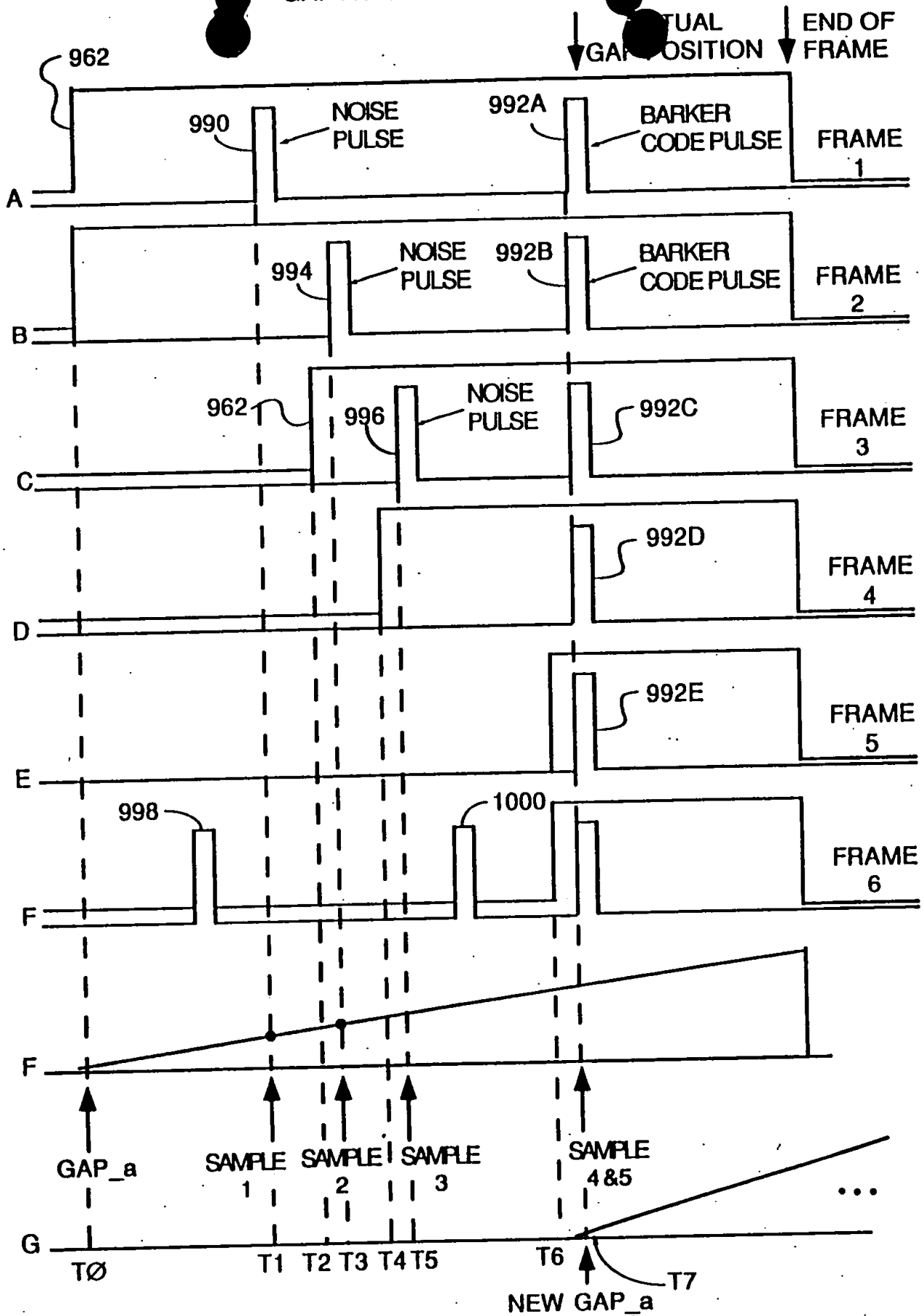
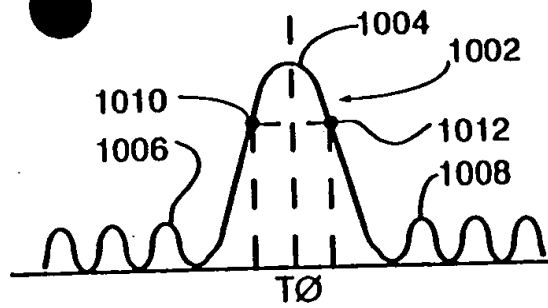
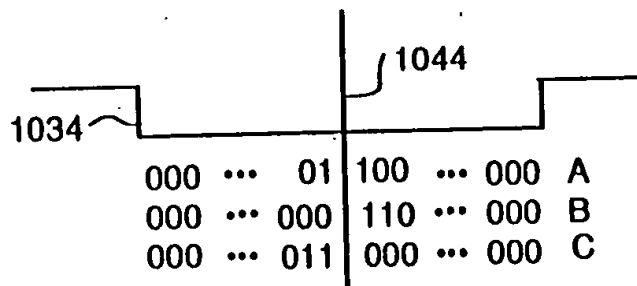


FIG. 39 35



36
FIG. 40



37
FIG. 41

FINE TUNING
TO CENTER
BARKER CODE

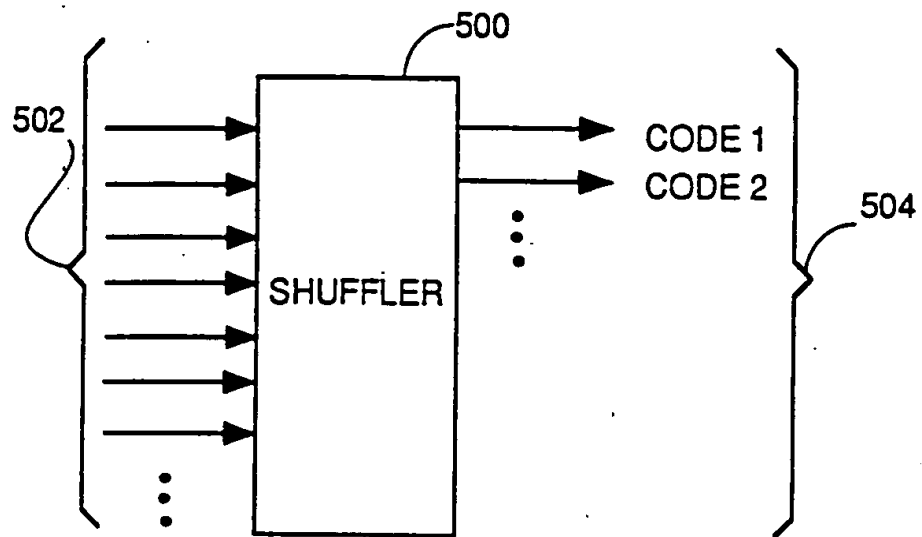


FIG. 27³⁸

2025-03-10 10:00:00

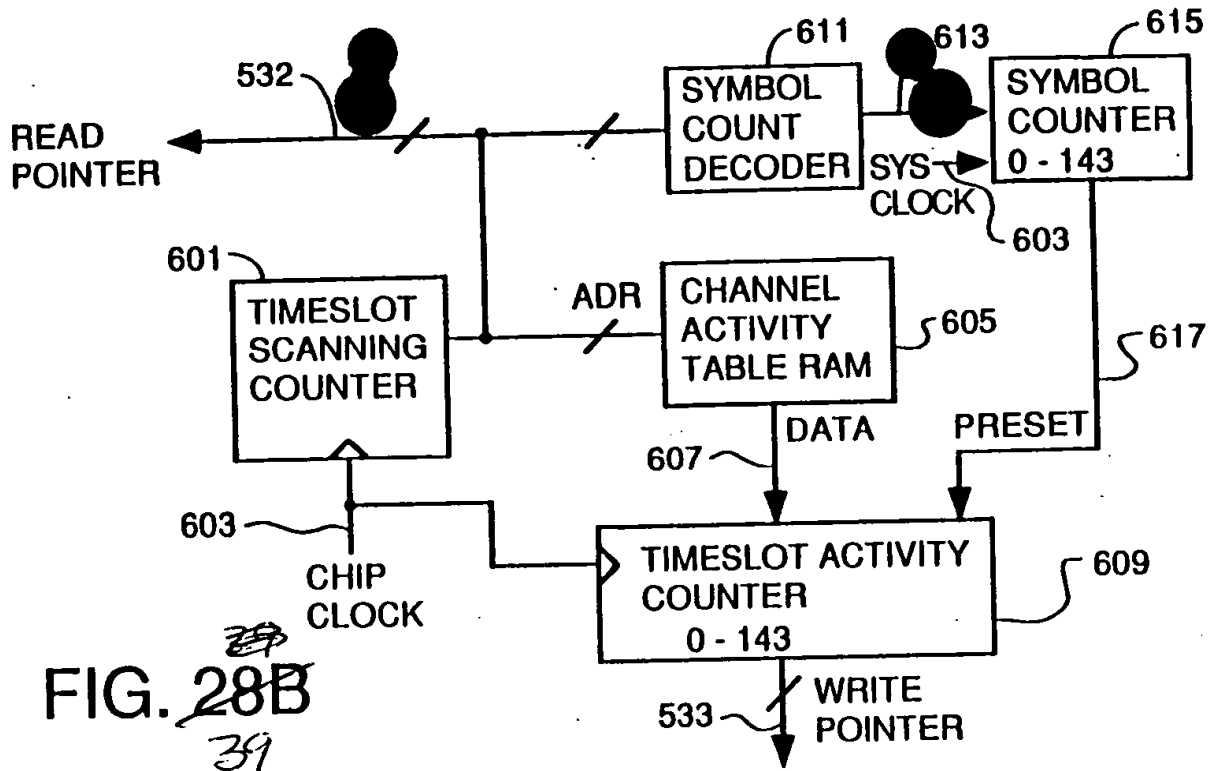


FIG. 28B
39

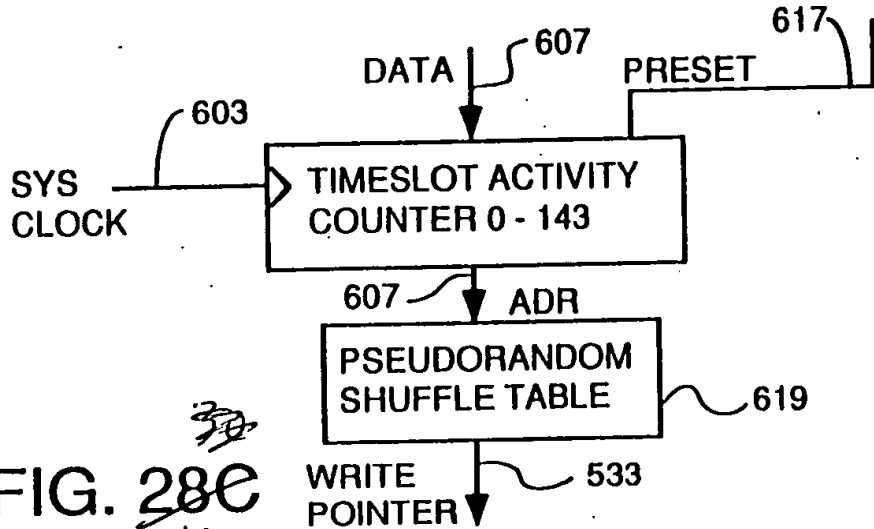


FIG. 28C
40

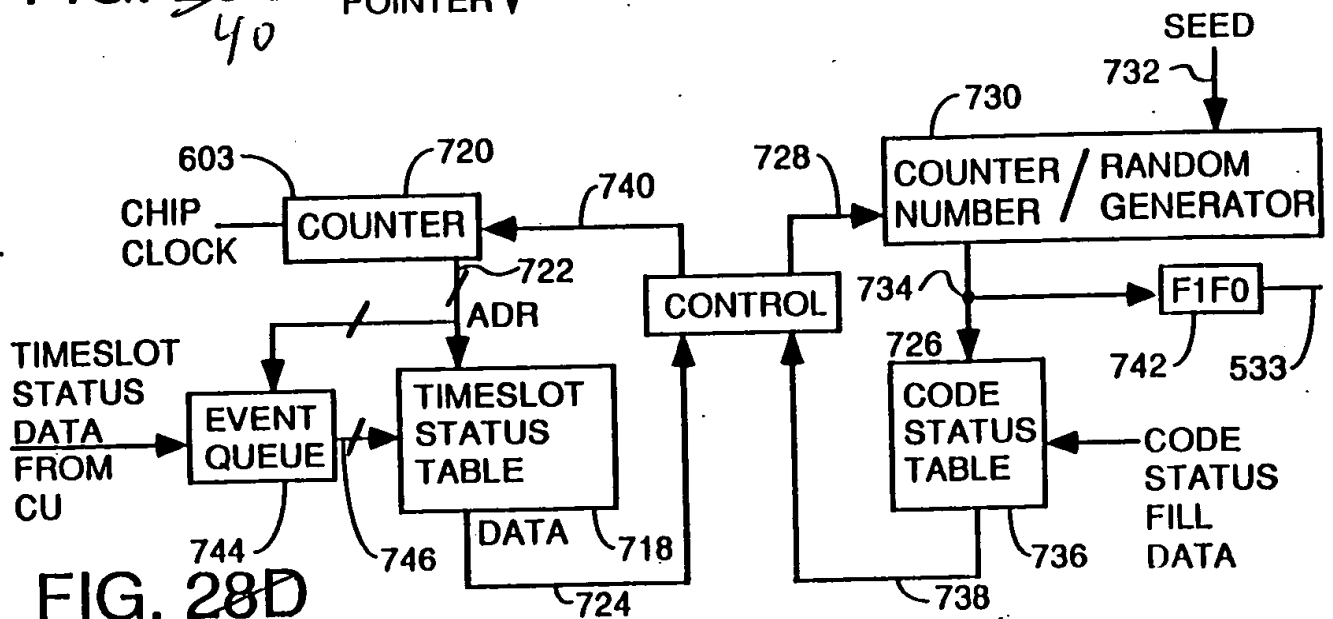


FIG. 28D
41

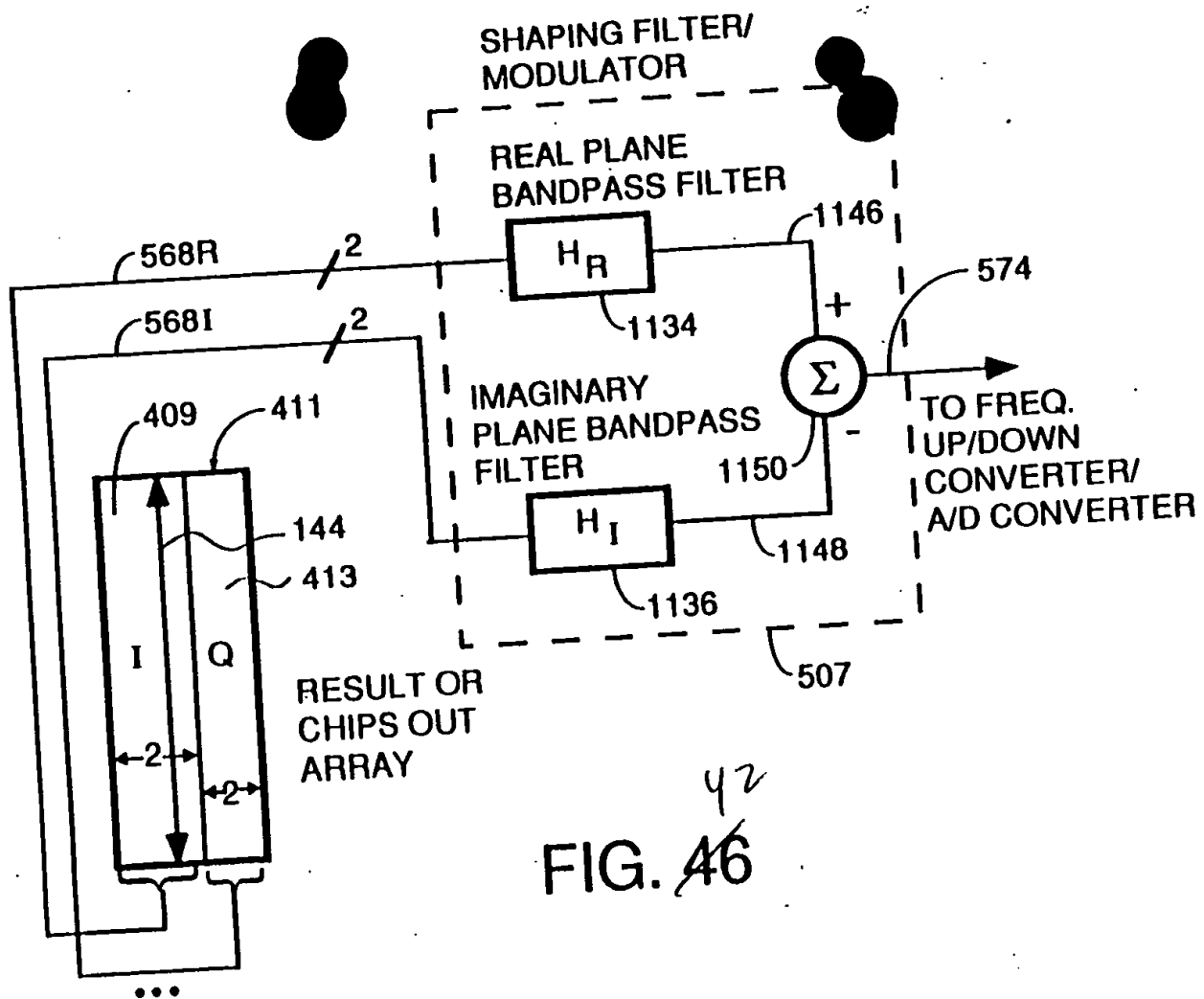


FIG. 46

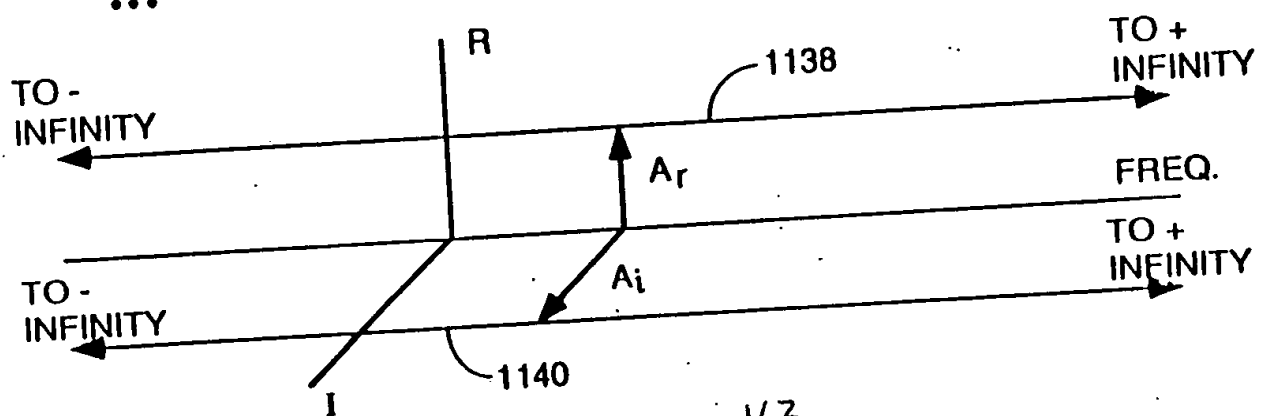


FIG. 47

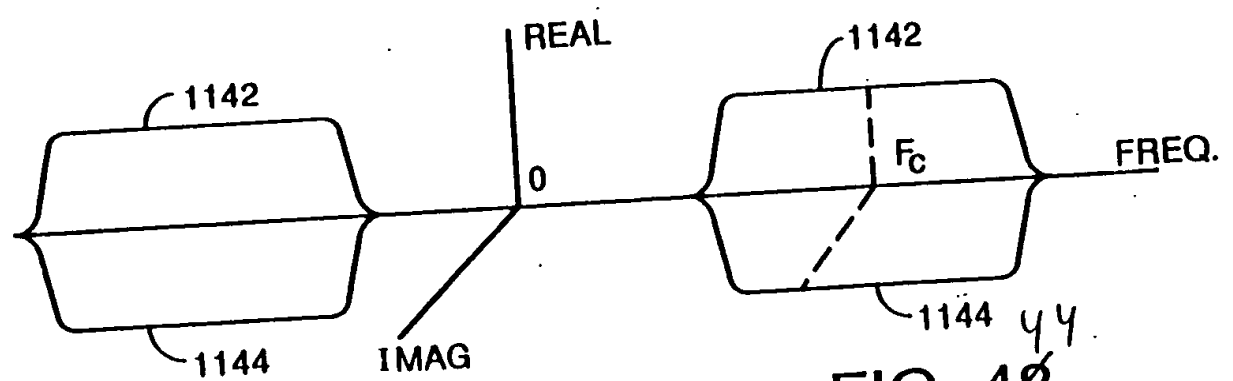
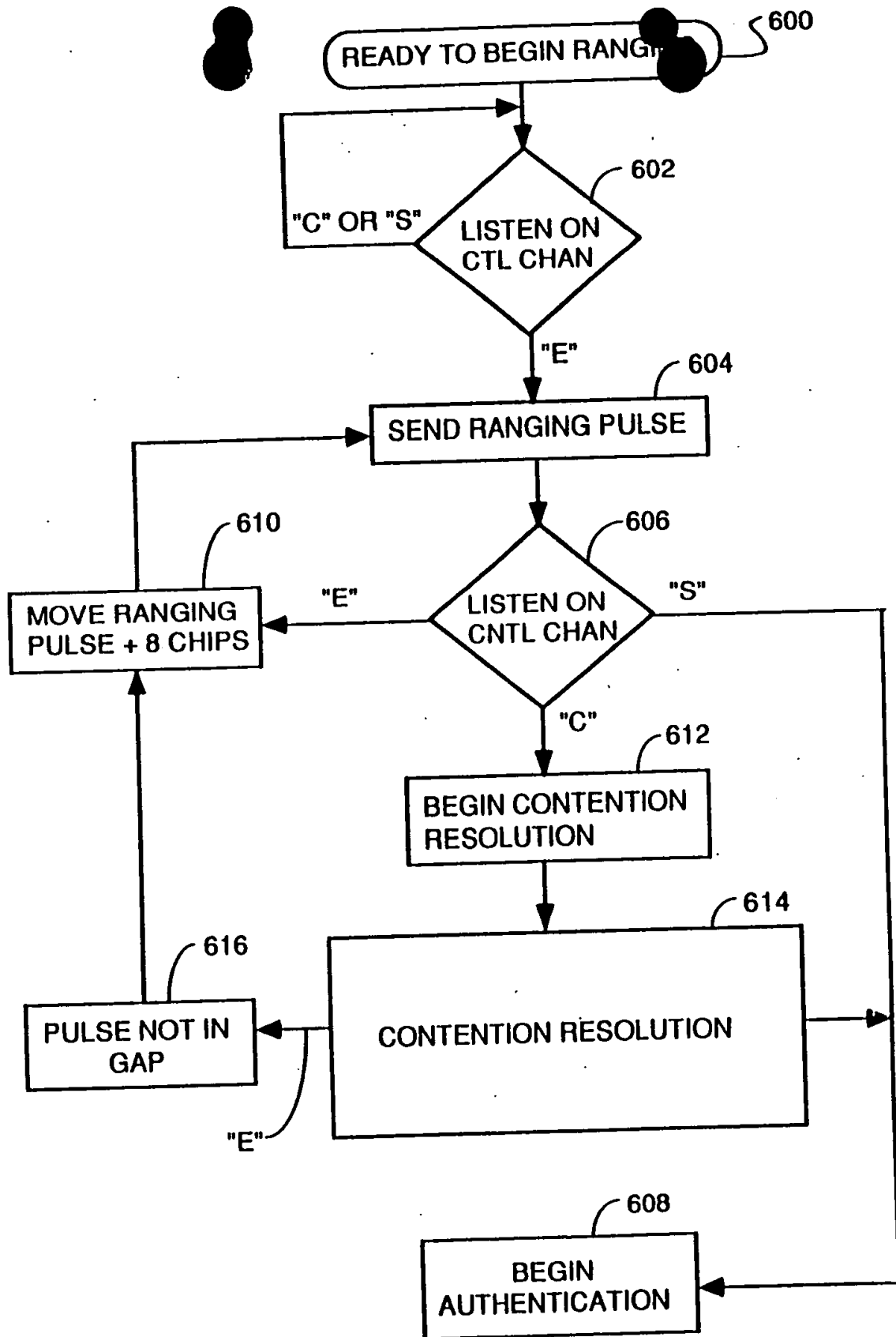


FIG. 48



RU RANGING

FIG. 29

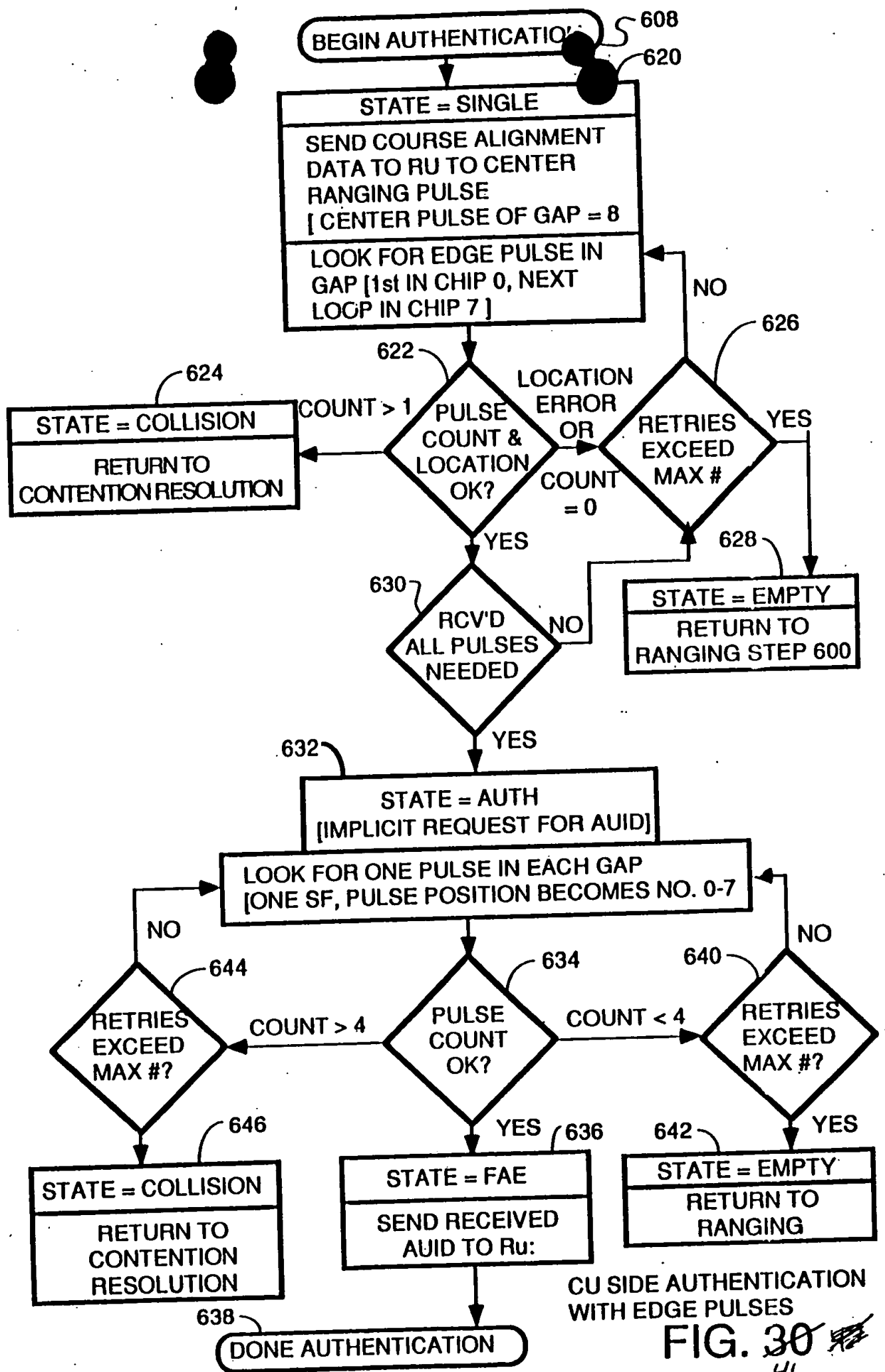
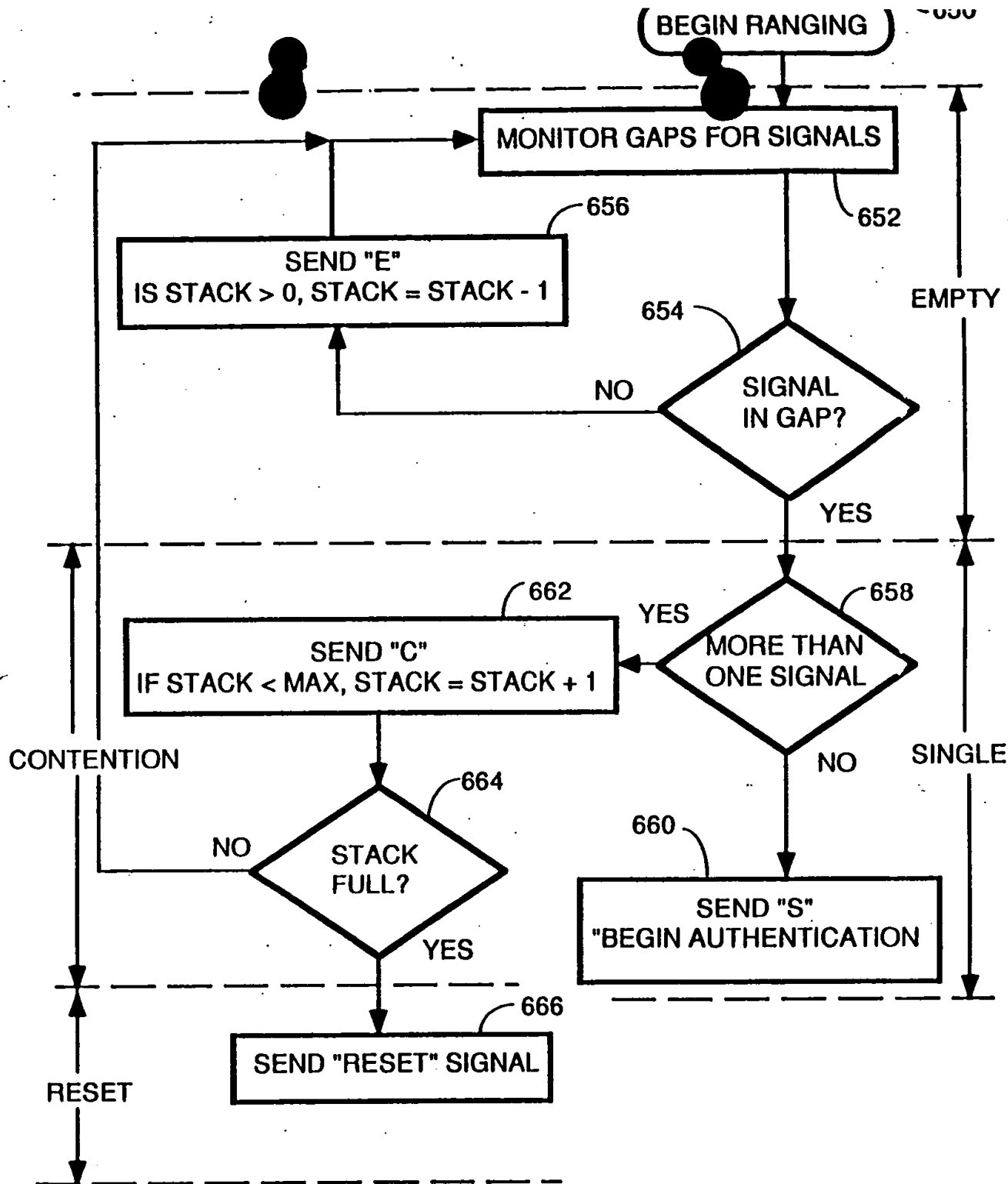
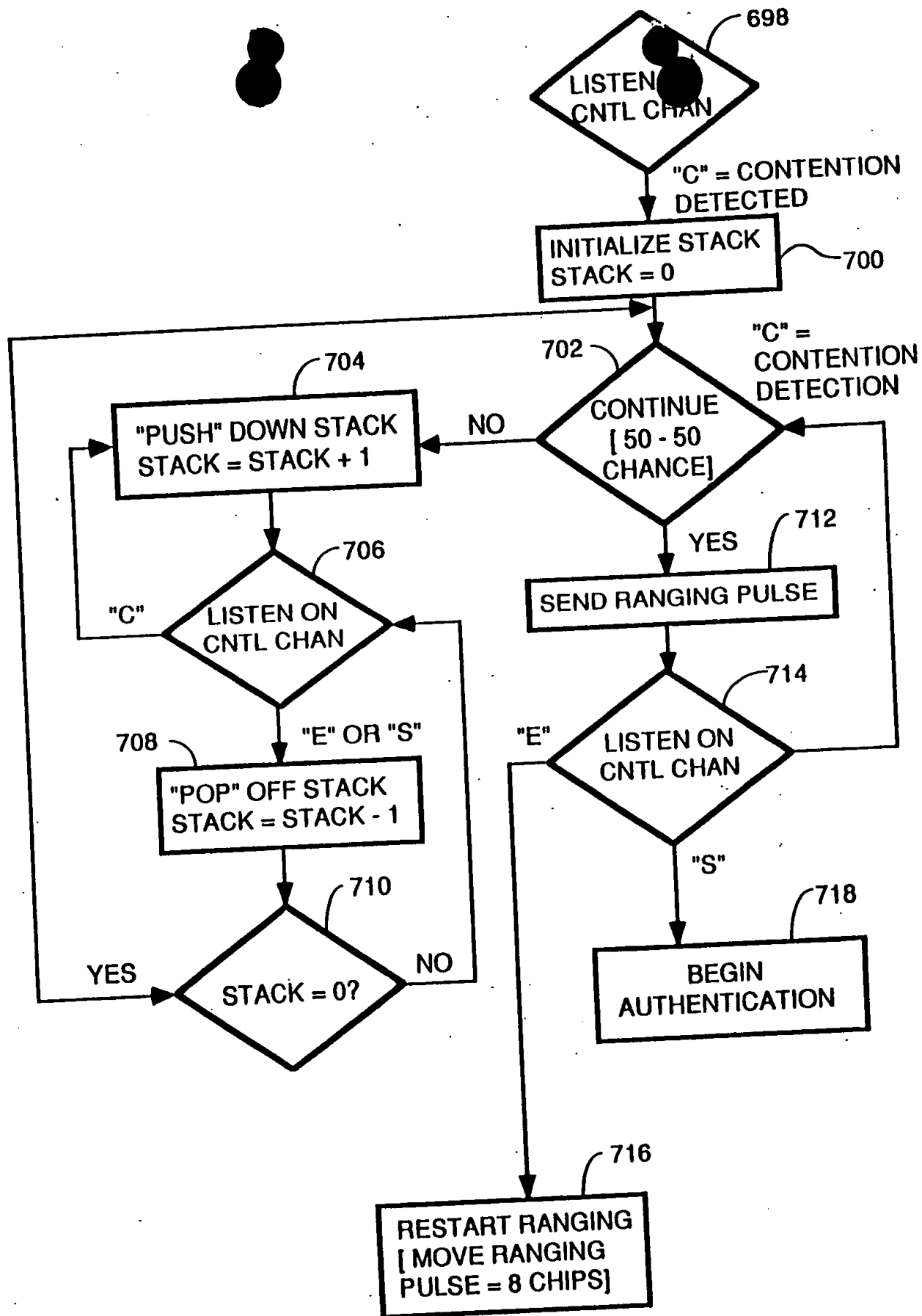


FIG. 30



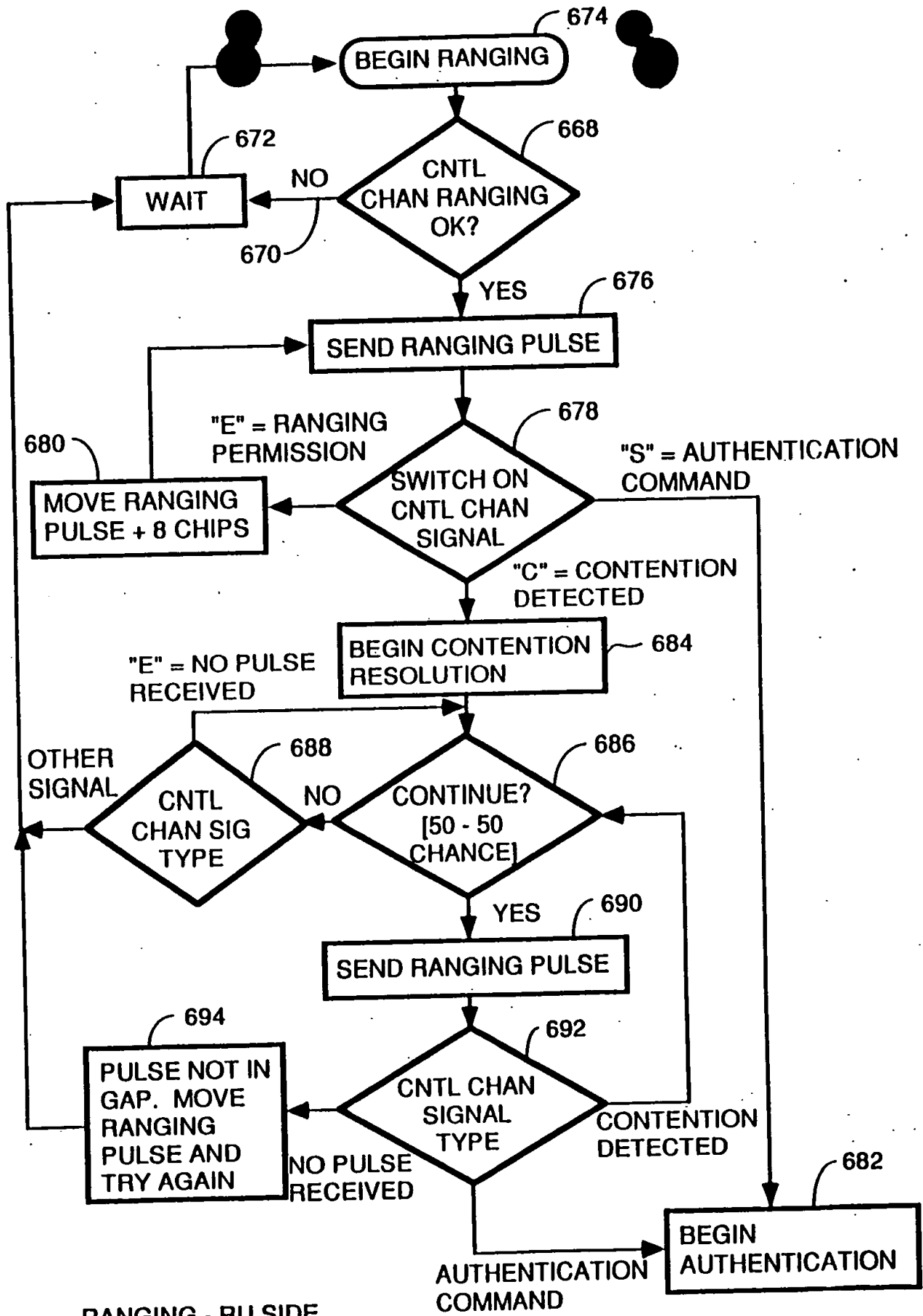
CU RANGING & CONTENTION RESOLUTION
RANGING AND CONTENTION RESOLUTION
CU-SIDE

FIG. 31 48
41



CONTENTION RESOLUTION - RU
USING BINARY STACK

FIG. 33 ⁴⁹
112



RANGING - RU SIDE
BINARY TREE
ALGORITHM

FIG. 32

50
49

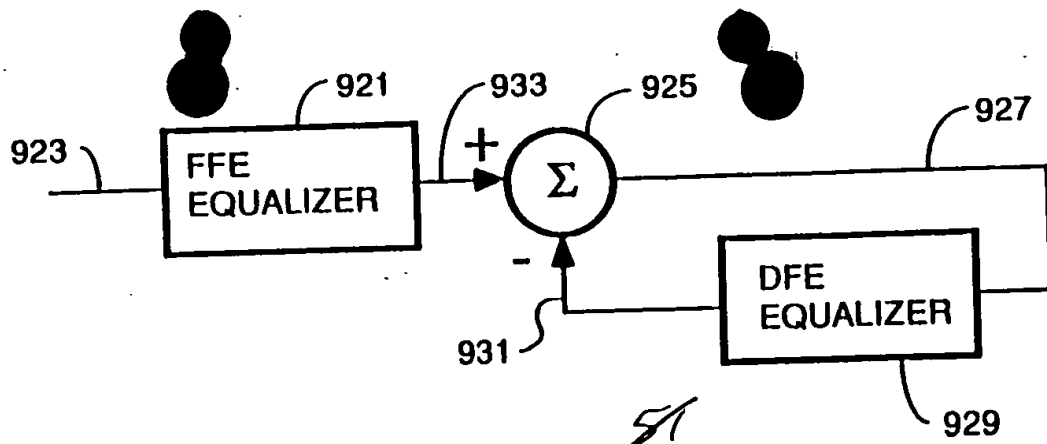
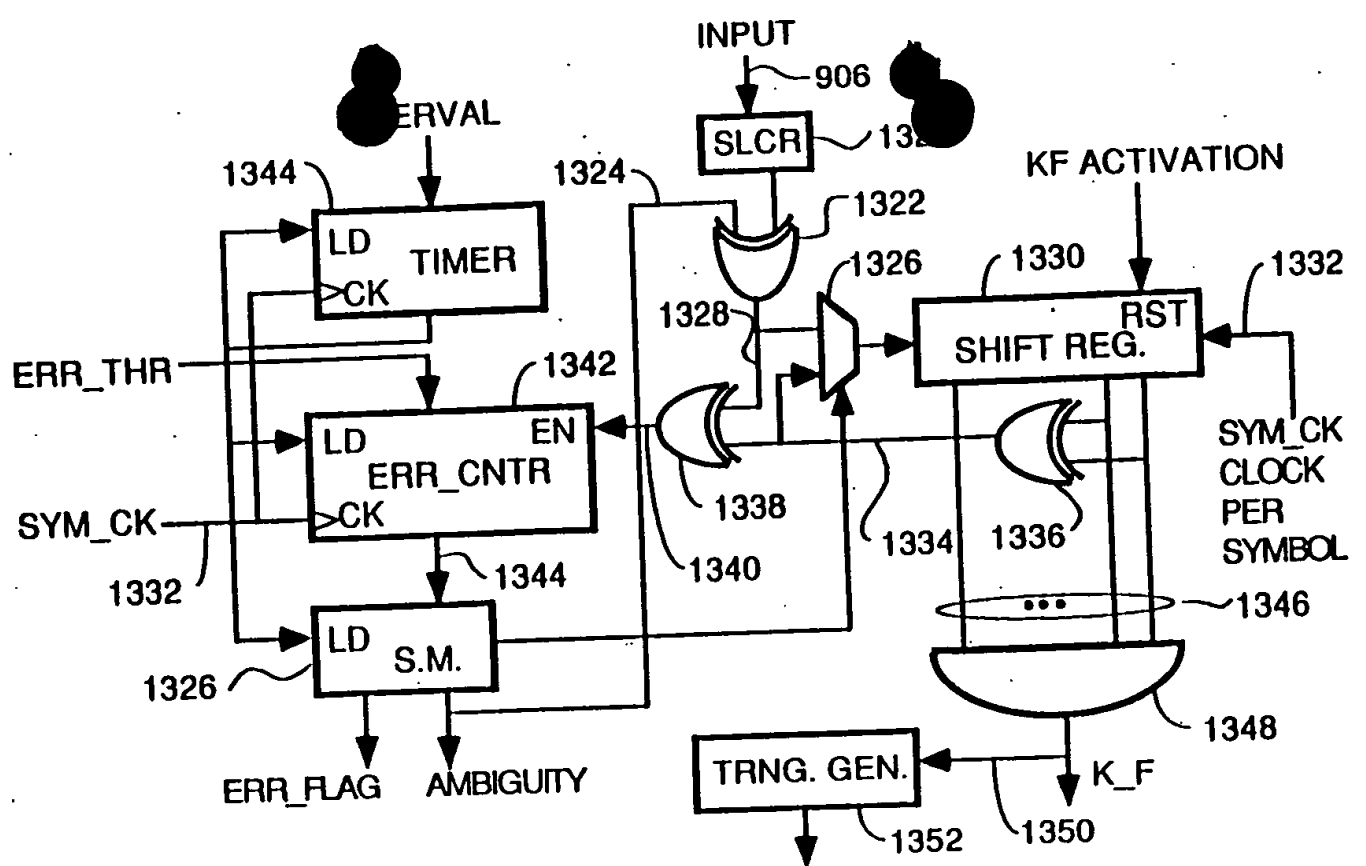


FIG. 37
50

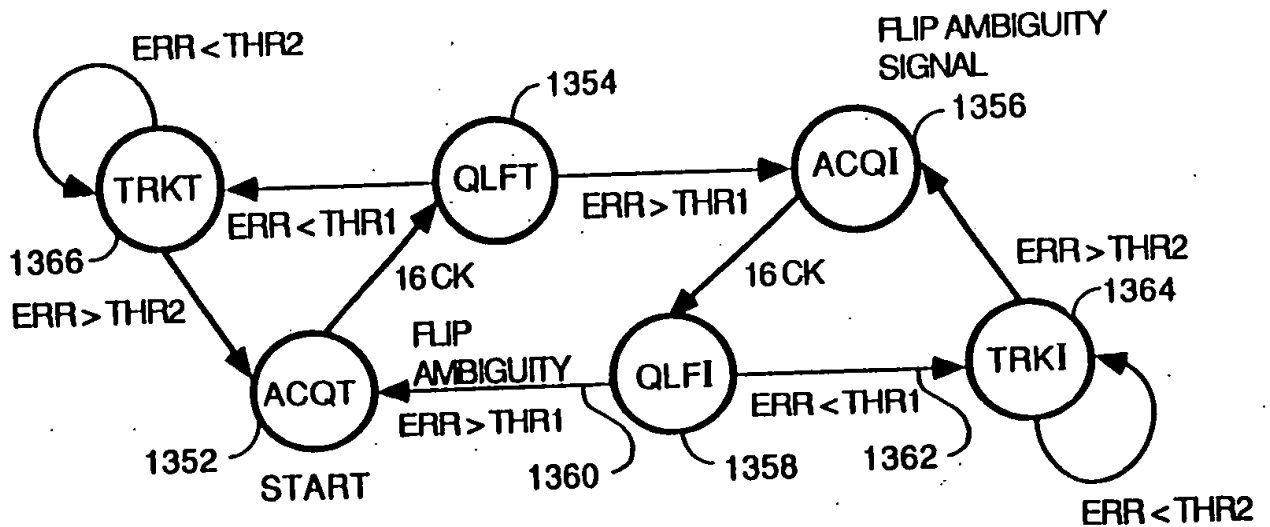
09739042-011201



FRAME DETECTOR
FRAME SYNC/KILOFRAME DETECT

FIG. 52

51

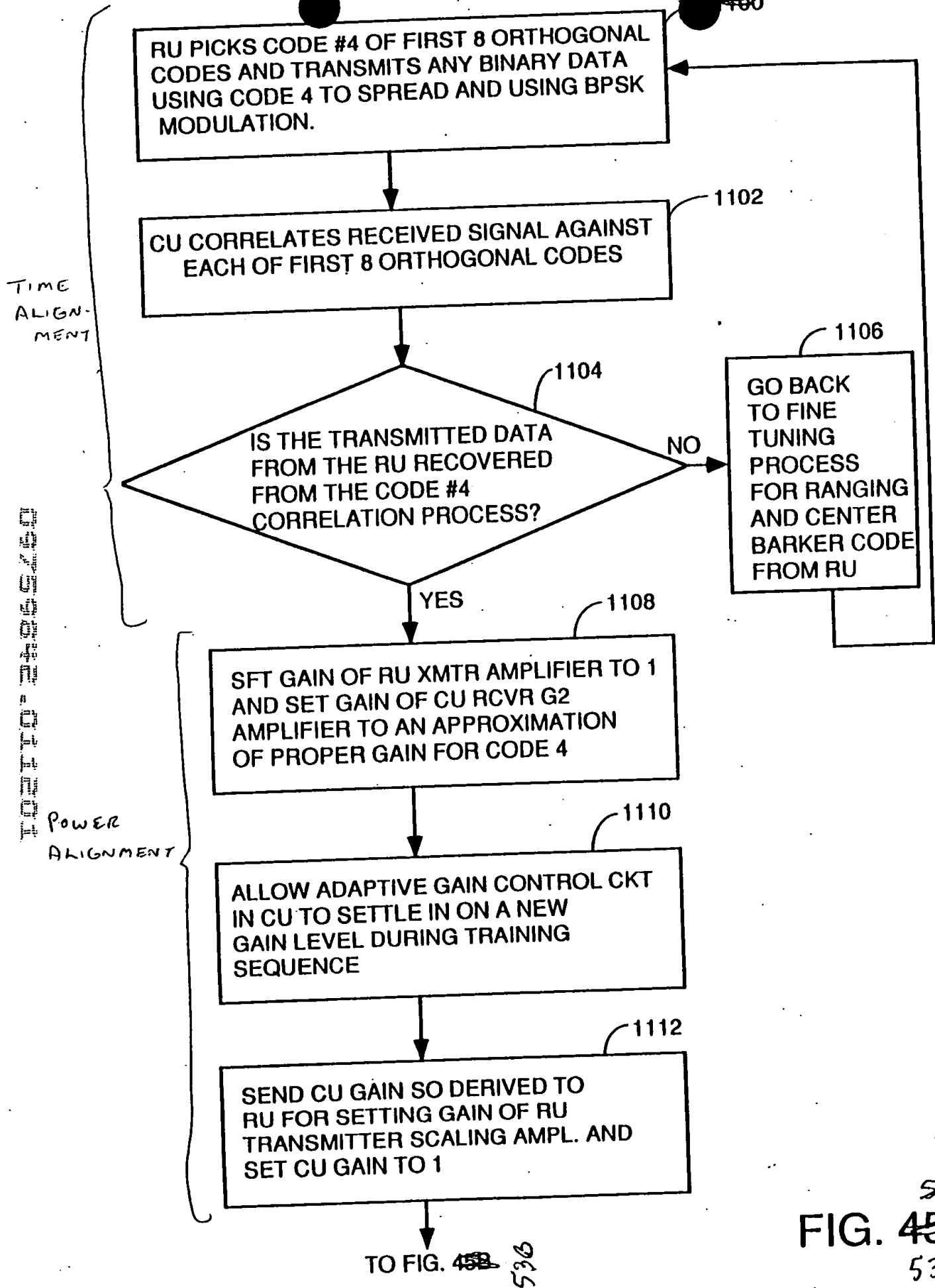


STATE MACHINE

FIG. 53

52

PRECHANNEL EQUALIZATION TRAINING ALGORITHM



FROM FIG. 45A

UPSTREAM
EQUALIZATION

CU SENDS MESSAGE TO RU TELLING
IT TO SEND EQUALIZATION DATA TO
CU USING ALL 8 OF THE FIRST
8 ORTHOGONAL CYCLIC CODES
AND BPSK MODULATION.

RU SENDS SAME TRAINING DATA TO
CU ON 8 DIFFERENT CHANNELS
SPREAD BY EACH OF FIRST 8
ORTHOGONAL CYCLIC CODES.

CU RECEIVER RECEIVES DATA,
AND FFE 765, DFE 820 AND
LMS 830 PERFORM ONE ITERATION
OF TAP WEIGHT(COEFFICIENT)
ADJUSTMENTS.

TAP WEIGHT (COEFFICIENT)
ADJUSTMENTS CONTINUE
UNTIL CONVERGENCE WHEN
ERROR SIGNALS DROP OFF
TO NEAR ZERO.

AFTER CONVERGENCE DURING
TRAINING INTERVAL, CU SENDS
FINAL FFE AND DFE COEFFICIENTS
TO RU.

RU SETS FINAL FFE & DFE
COEFFICIENTS INTO PRECODE
FFE/DFE FILTER IN
TRANSMITTER.

CU SETS COEFFICIENTS OF
FFE 765 AND DFE 820 TO
ONE FOR RECEPTION OF
UPSTREAM PAYLOAD DATA.

TO FIG. 45C

FIG. 45B
538

FROM FIG. 45B

DOWNSTREAM
EQUALIZATION

1128
CU SENDS EQUALIZATION TRAINING
DATA TO RU SIMULTANEOUSLY ON
8 CHANNELS SPREAD ON EACH
CHANNEL BY ONE OF THE FIRST
8 ORTHOGONAL CYCLIC CODES
MODULATED BY BPSK.

1130
RU RECEIVER RECEIVES EQUALIZATION
TRAINING DATA IN MULTIPLE
ITERATIONS AND USES LMS 830,
FFE 765, DFE 820 AND DIFFERENCE
CALCULATION CIRCUIT 832 TO
CONVERGE ON PROPER FFE AND
DFE TAP WEIGHT COEFFICIENTS.

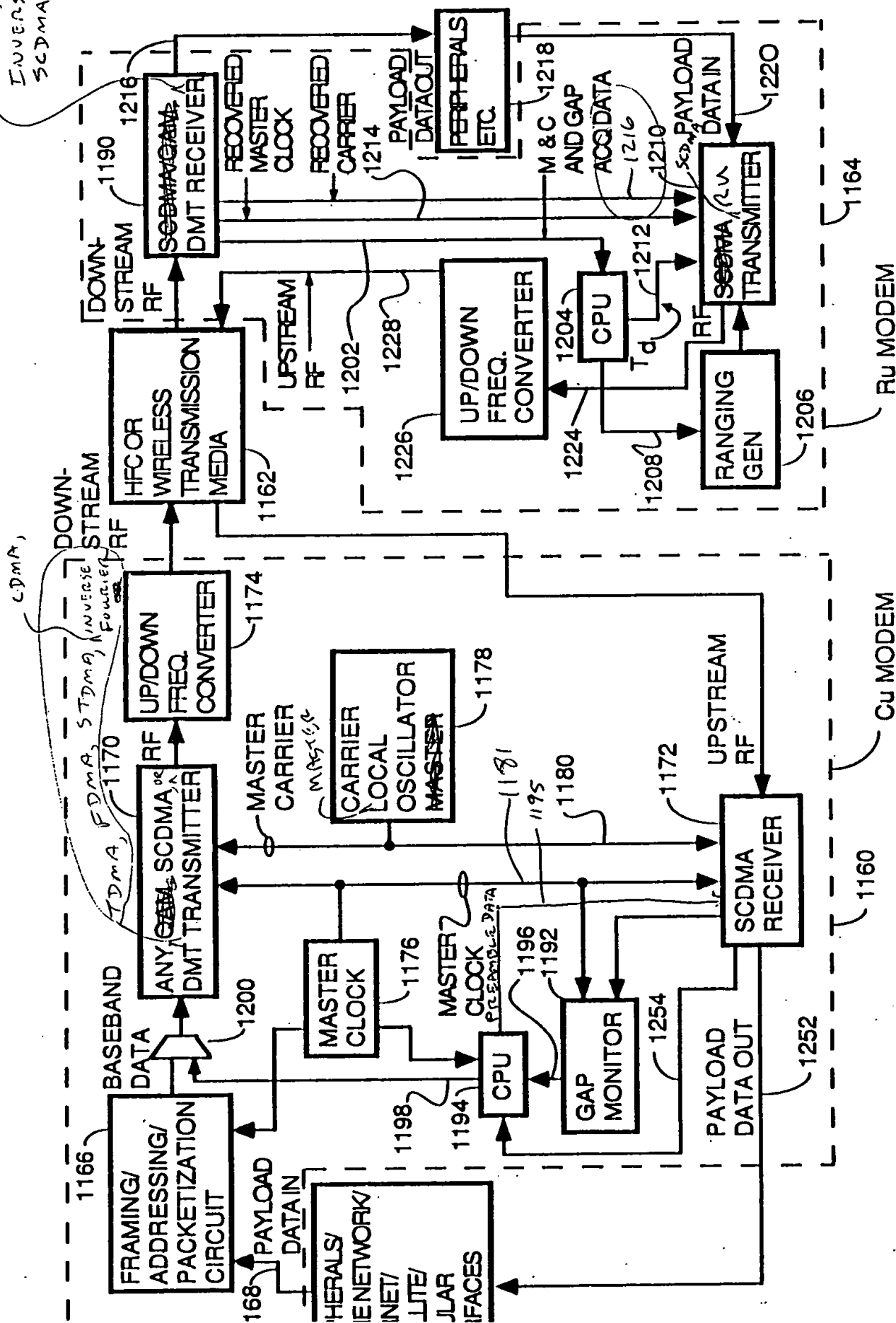
1132
AFTER CONVERGENCE, CPU READS
FINAL TAP WEIGHT COEFFICIENTS
FOR FFE 765 AND DFE 820 AND
LOADS THESE TAP WEIGHT
COEFFICIENTS INTO FFE/DFE
CIRCUIT 764; CPU SETS FFE 765
AND DFE 820 COEFFICIENTS TO
INITIALIZATION VALUES.

DOWNSTREAM EQUALIZATION

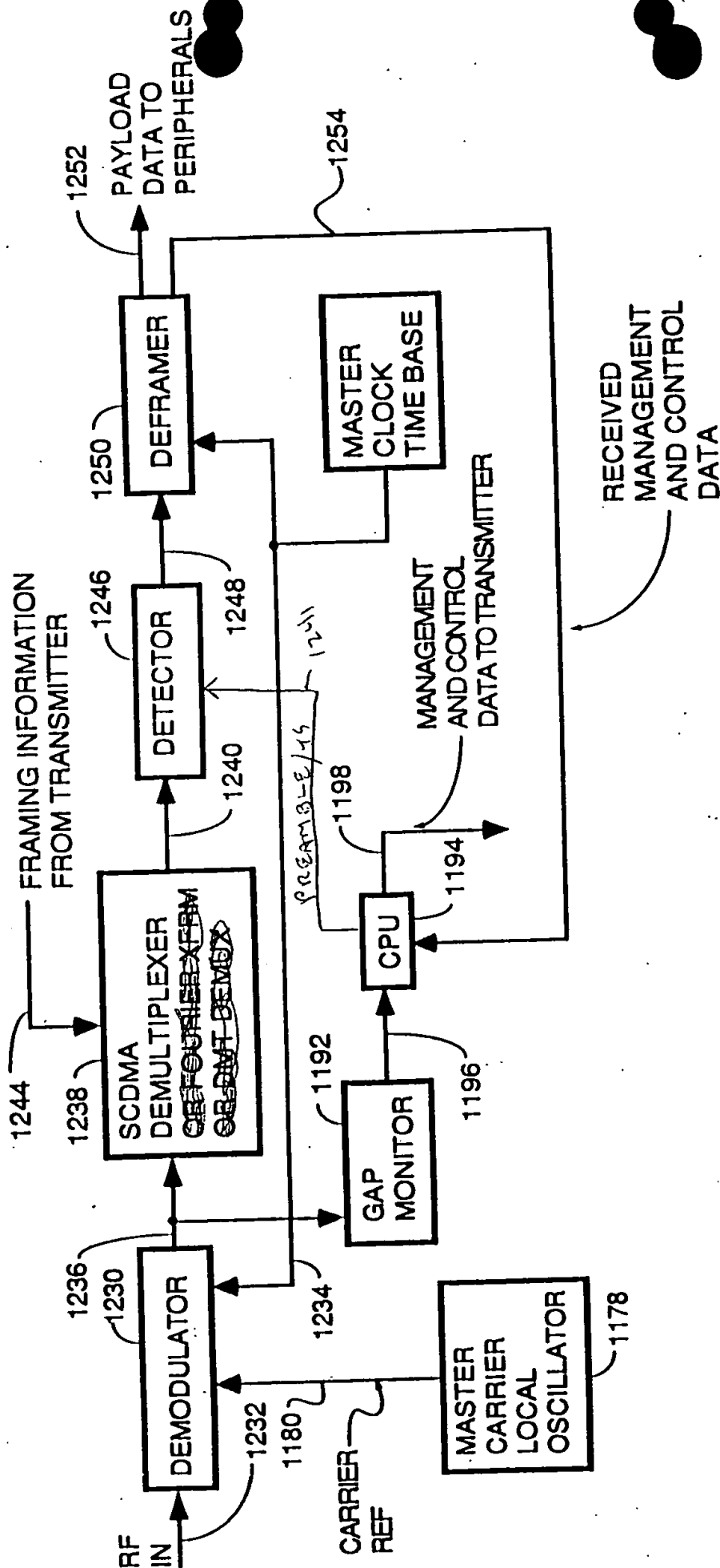
54C
FIG. 45C

53C

TDMA, SDMA, F
INVERSE FOURIER
SCDMA, CDMA OR



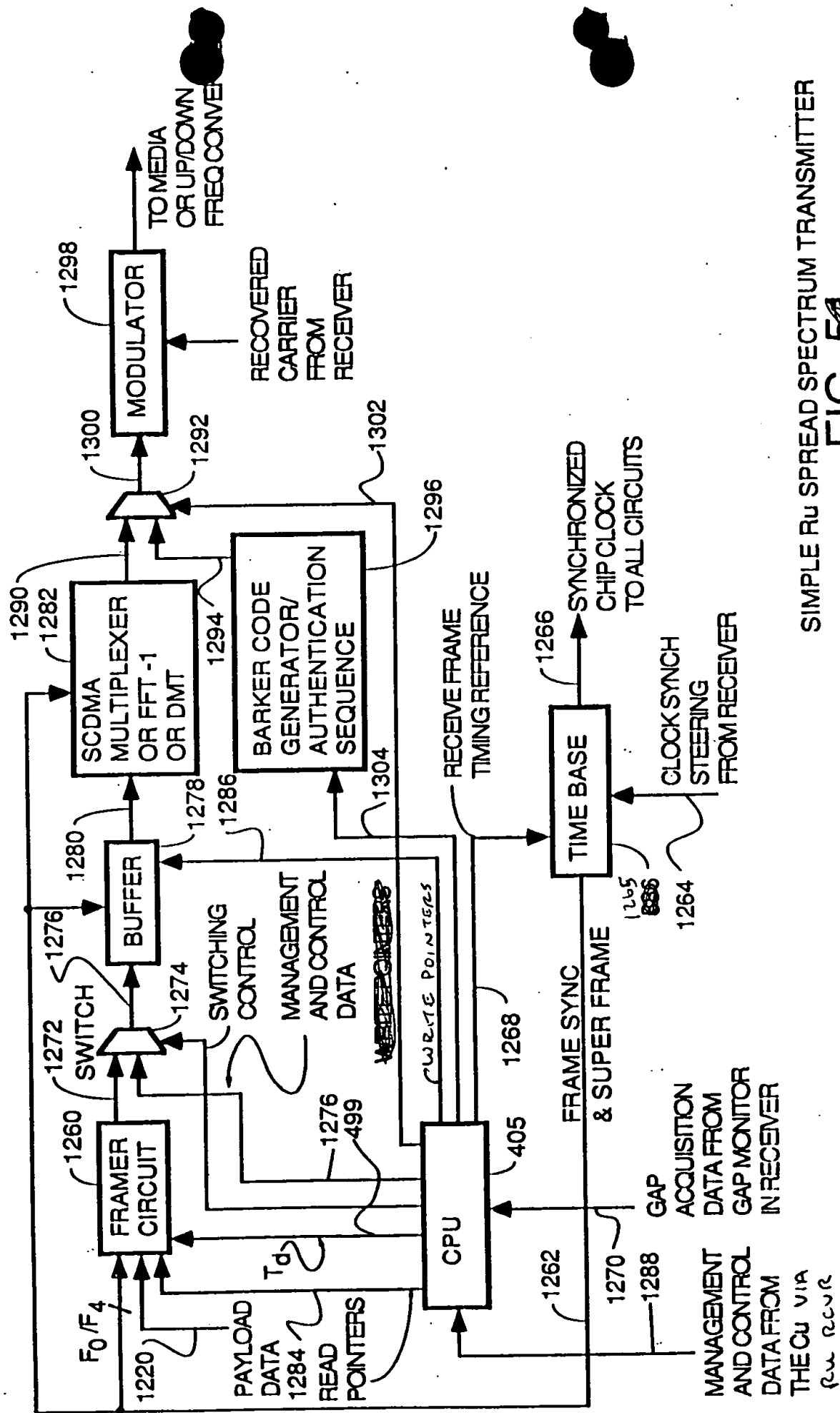
F|G.



SIMPLE CD SPREAD SPECTRUM RECEIVER

FIG. 50

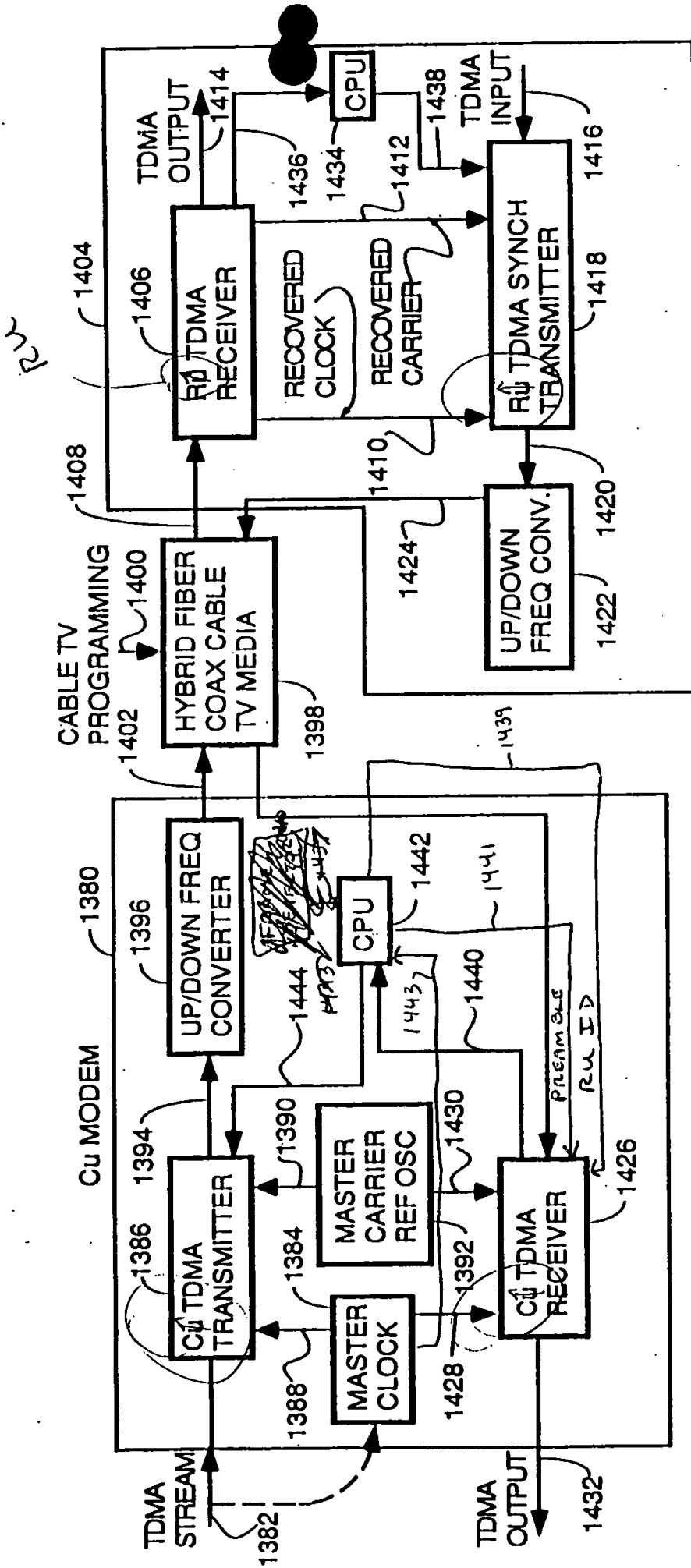
57



SIMPLE RU SPREAD SPECTRUM TRANSMITTER

FIG. 5

456



SYNCHRONOUS TDMA SYSTEM

FIG. 54

58
57

OFFSET	1B ASIC		2A ASIC	
(Chips)	RGSRH	RGSRL	RGSRH	RGSRL
0	0x0000	0x8000	0x0001	0x0000
1/2	0x0000	0xC000	0x0001	0x8000
1	0x0000	0x4000	0x0000	0x8000
-1	0x0001	0x0000	0x0002	0x0000

FIG. 58

Training Algorithm

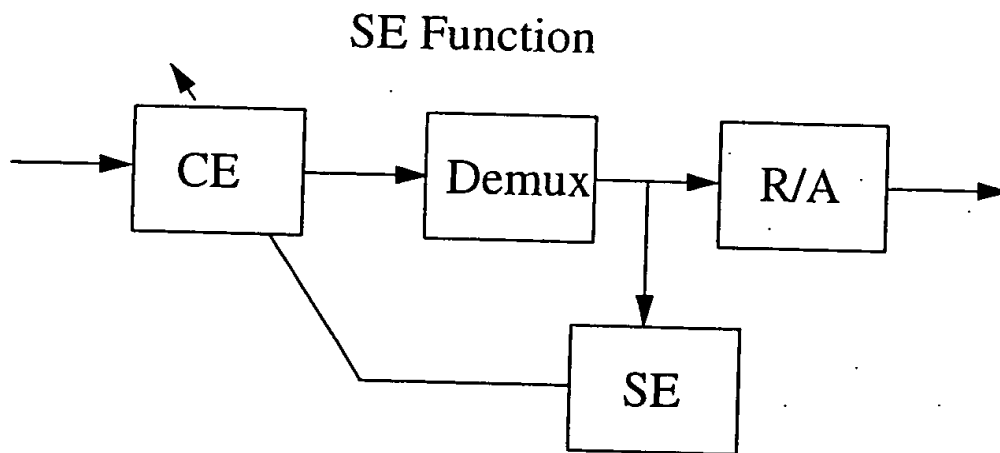
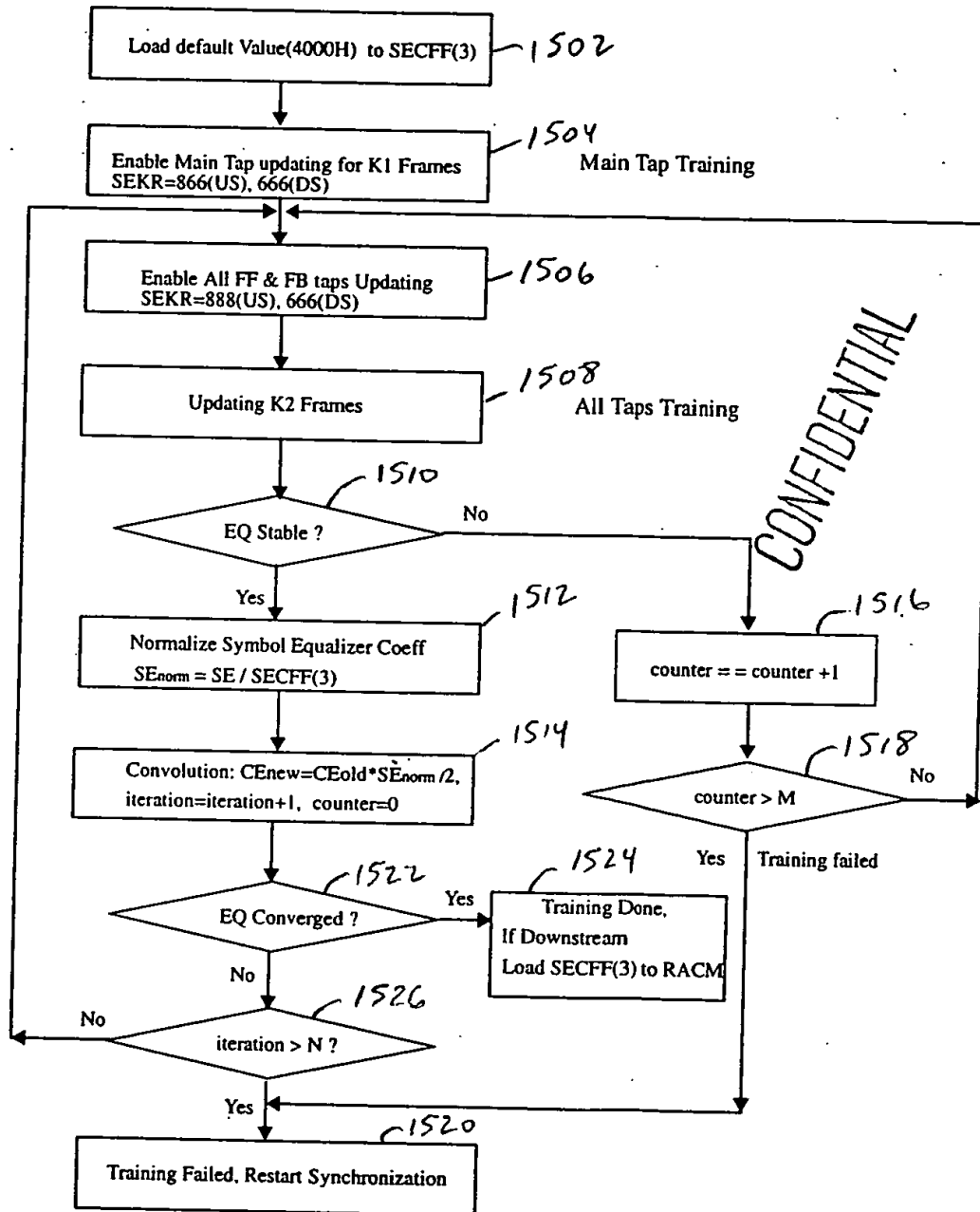


FIG. 59

Initial 2-Step Training Algorithm



2-STEP INITIAL EQUALIZATION TRAINING
FIG. 60

EQ Stability Check

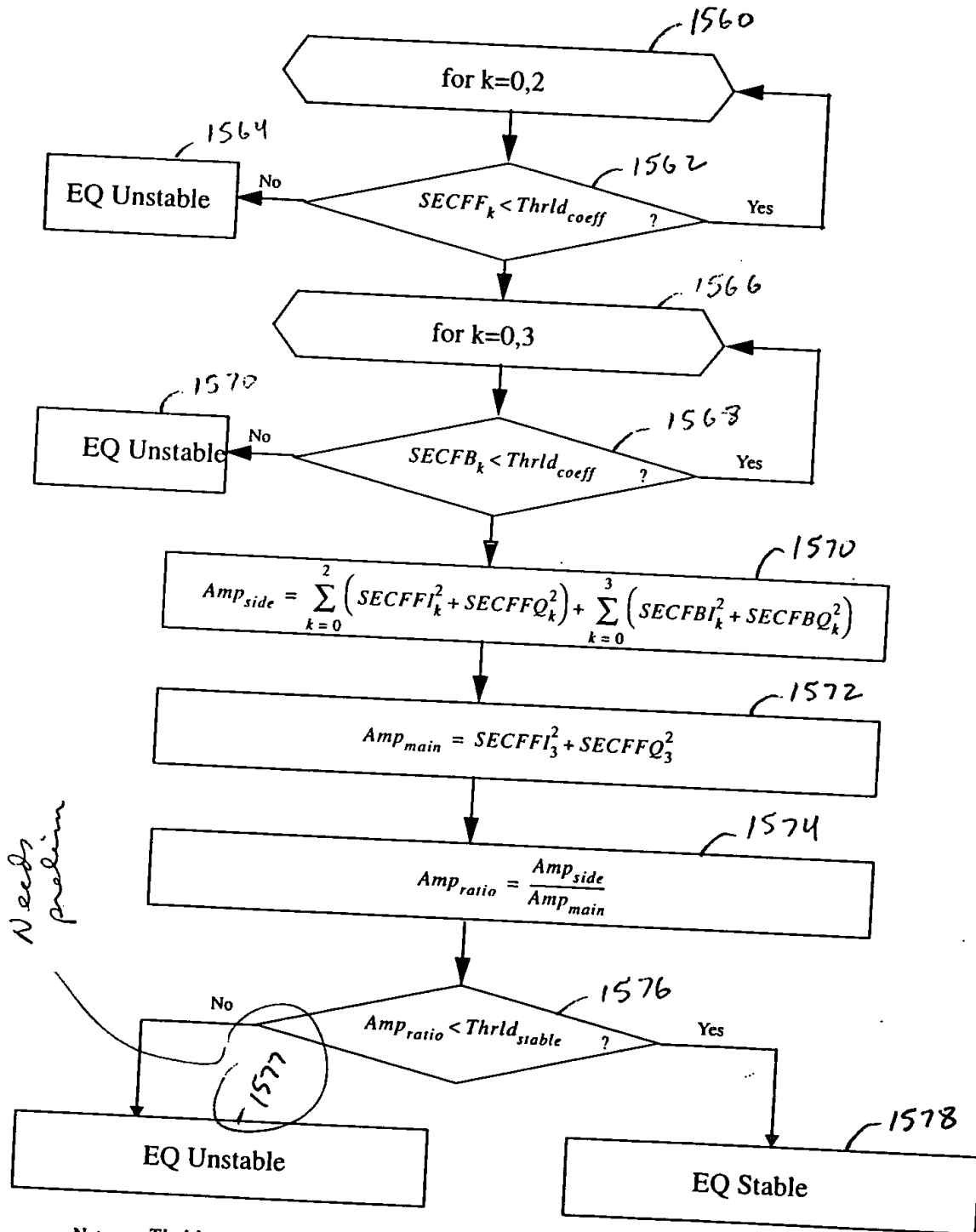


FIG. 61

Periodic 2-Step Training Algorithm

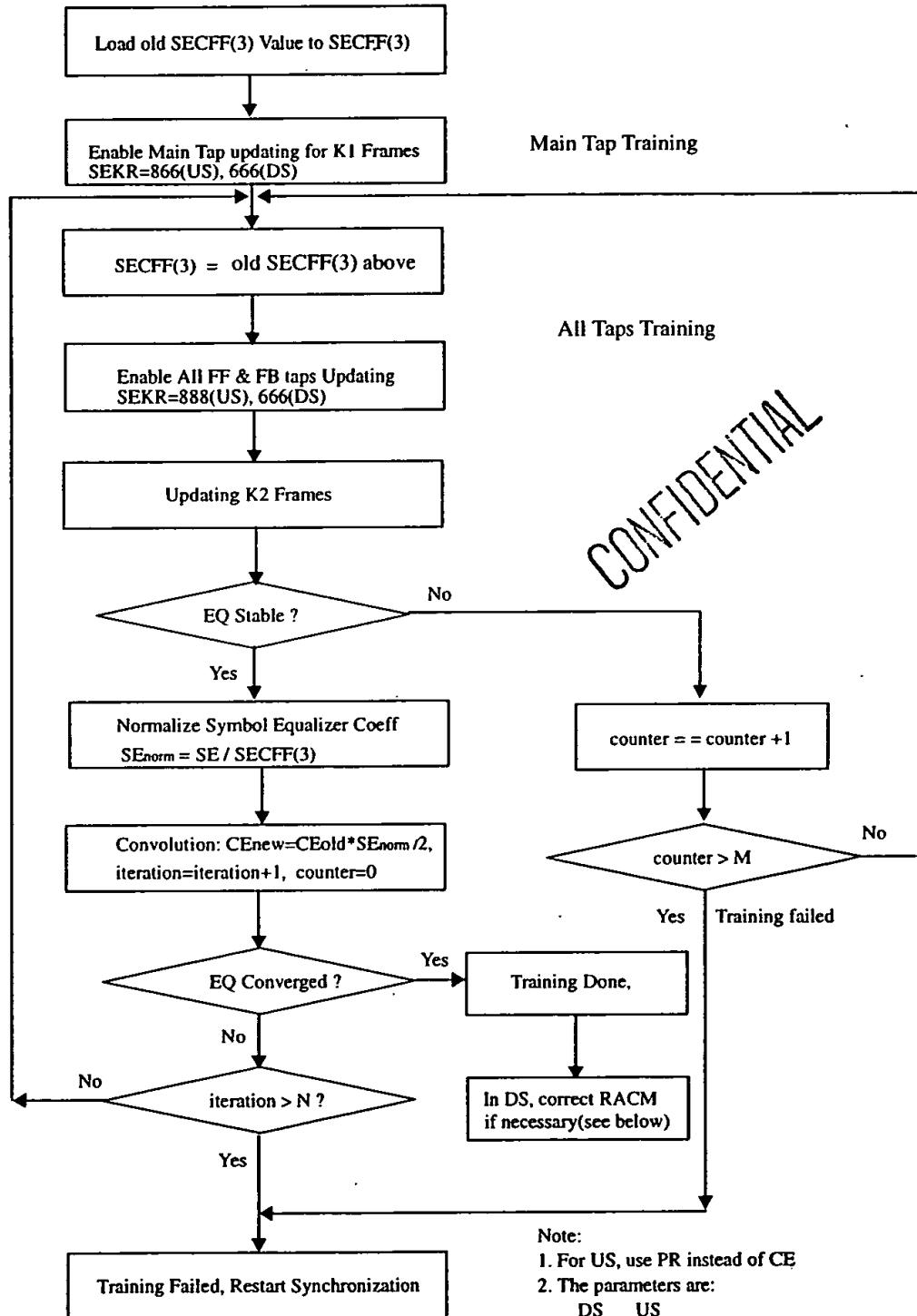
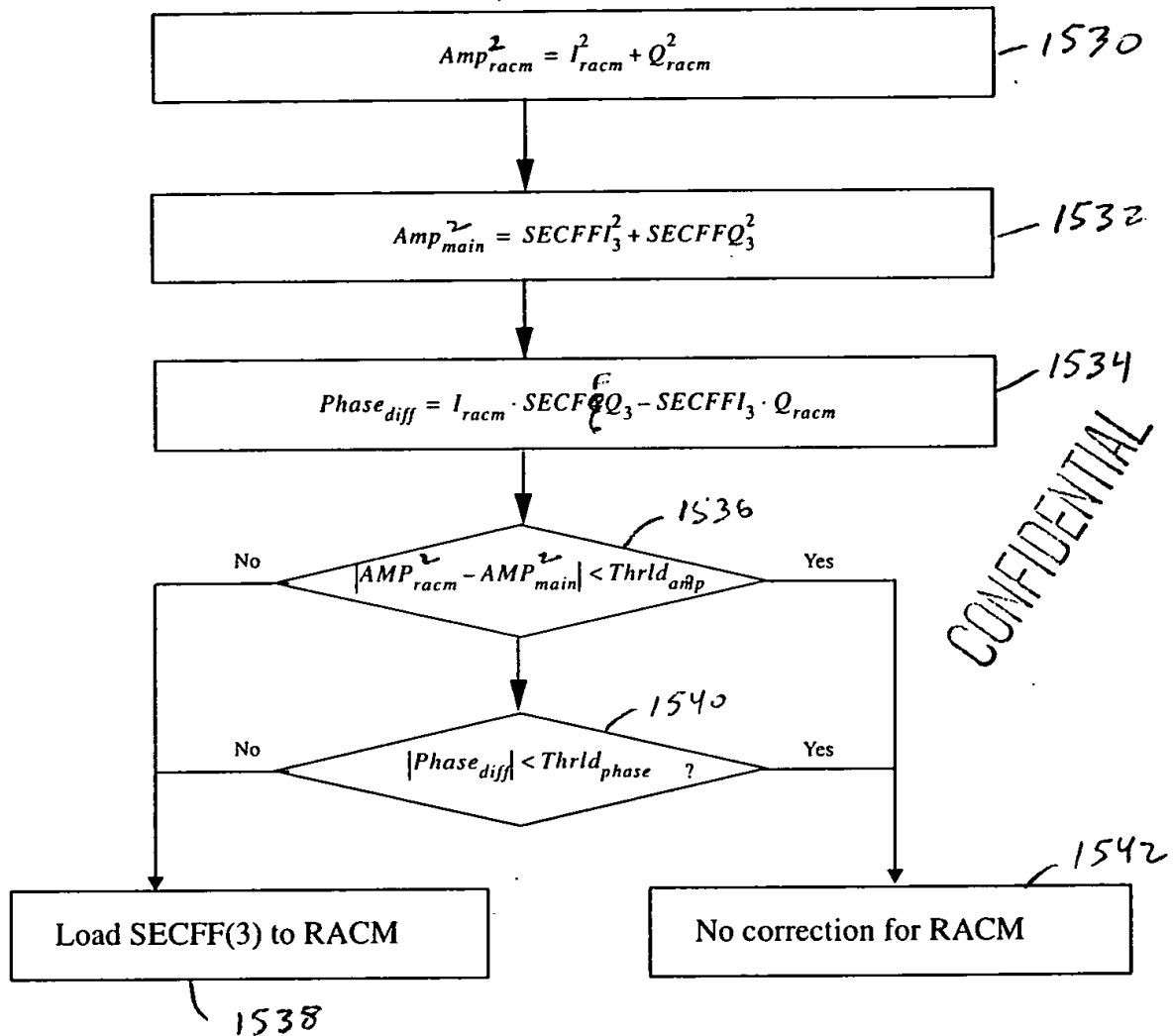


FIG. 62

RACM Correction



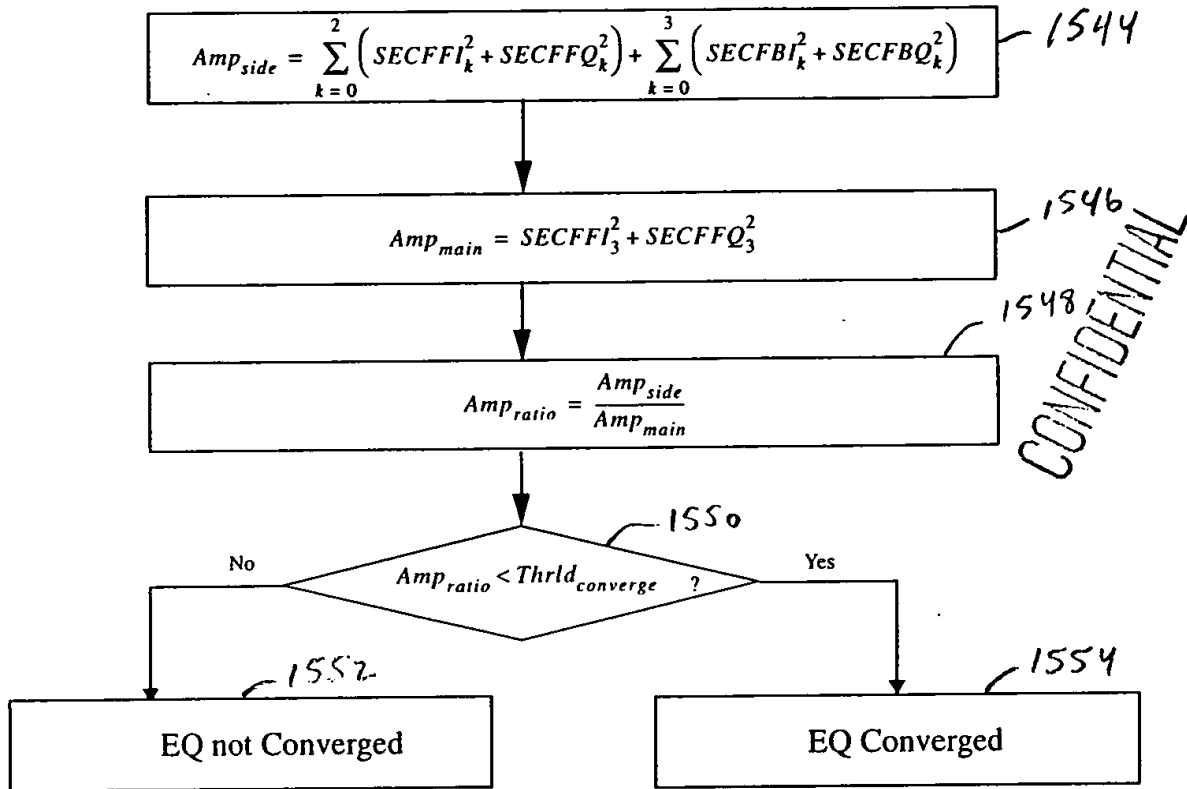
Note: $Thrld_{amp} = TBD$

$Thrld_{phase} = TBD$

ROTATIONAL AMPLIFIER CORRECTION

FIG. 63:

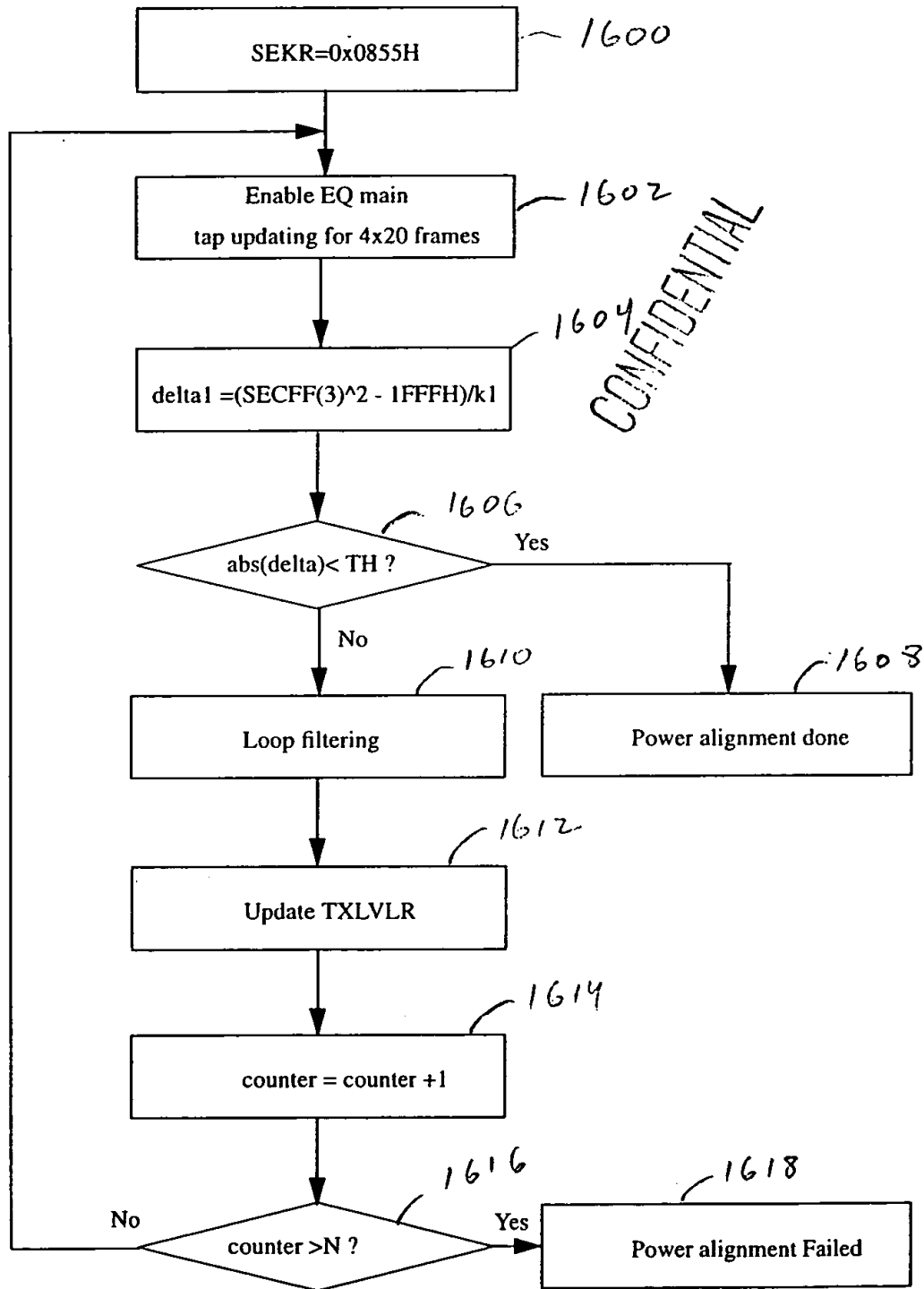
EQ Convergence Check



Note: $Thrld_{converge} = 10^{-5}$

FIG. 64

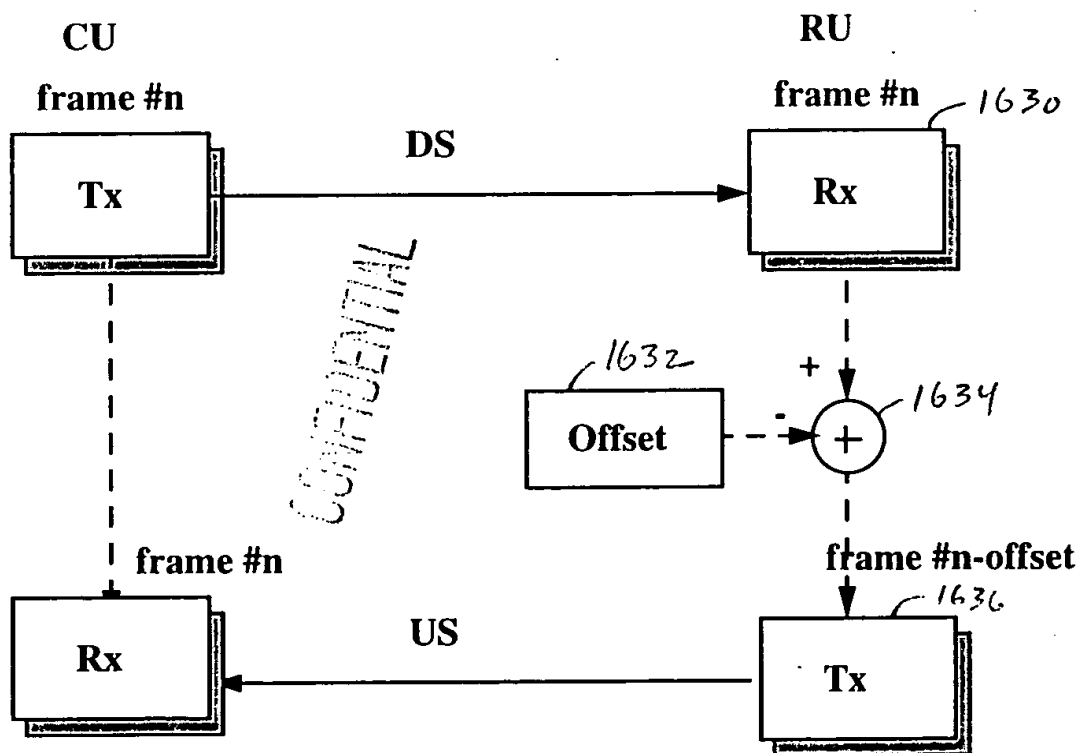
Power Alignment Flow Chart



Note: TH = 600H
N = 12

FIG. 65

FIG. 66



Total Turn Around (TTA) in frames = Offset

FIG. 67

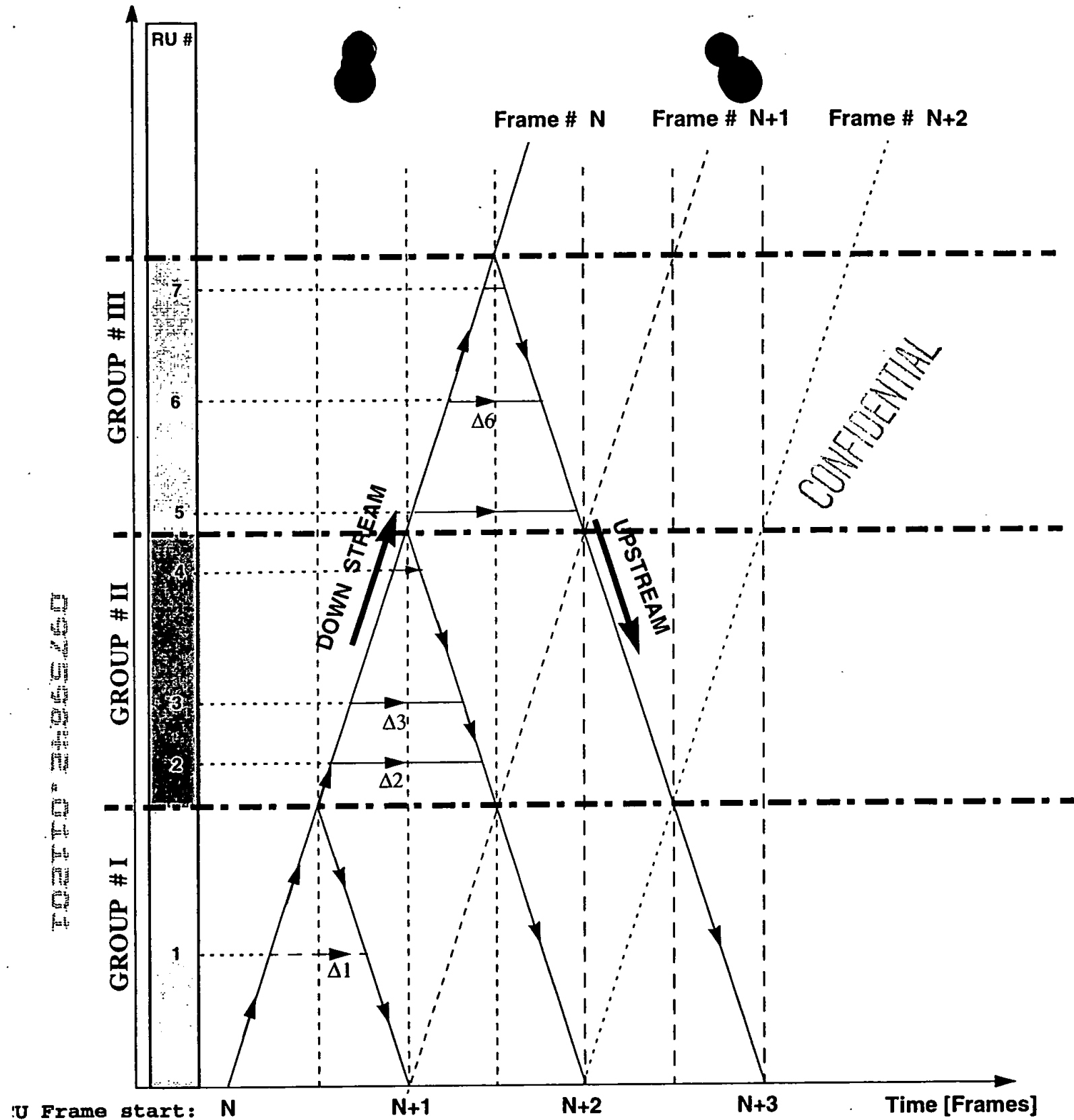


FIG. 68

Figure 3.1: Frame start propagation along the channel

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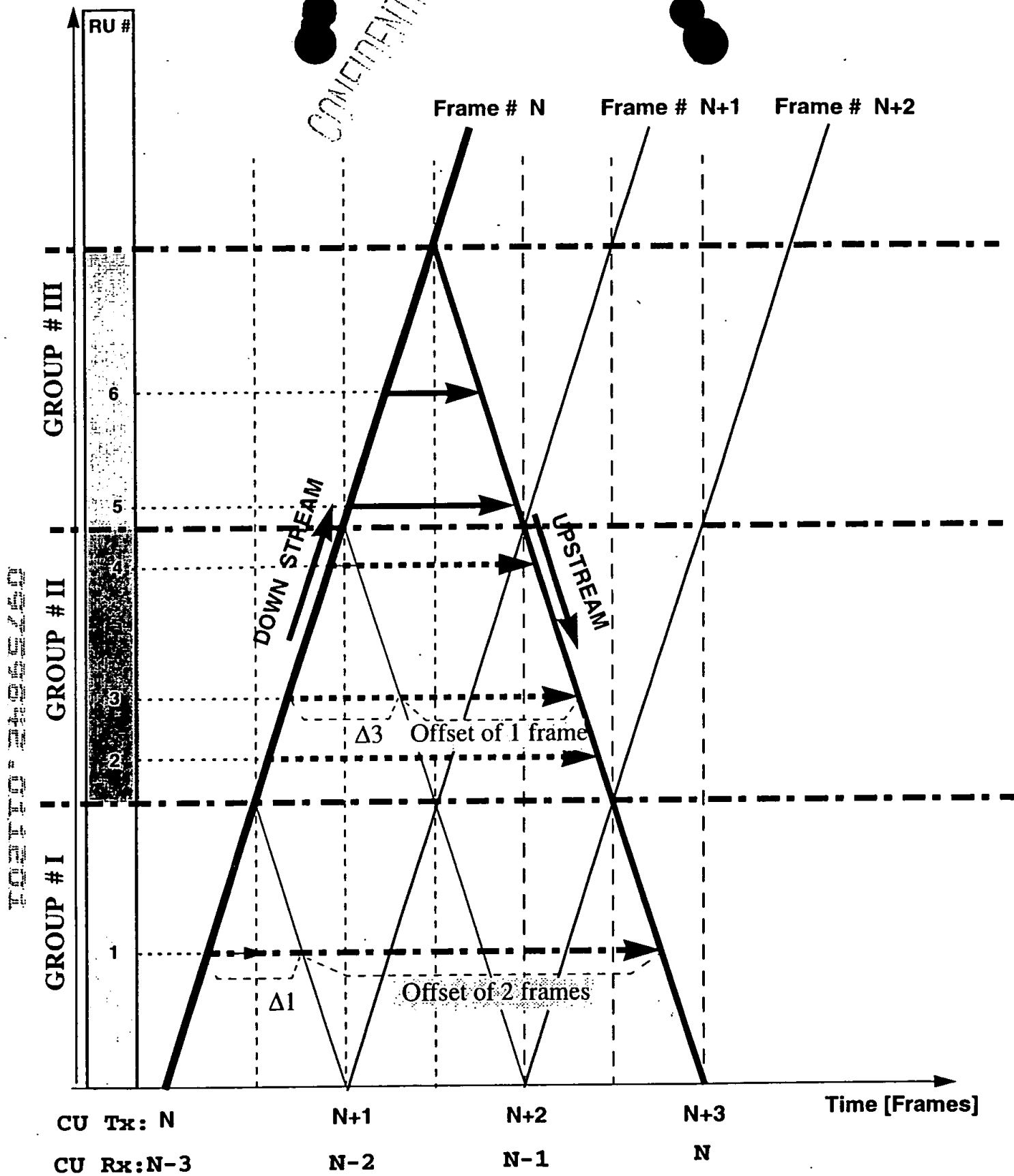


FIG. 69

~~Figure 69~~ Control message (downstream) and function (upstream) propagation in a 3 frames TTA channel

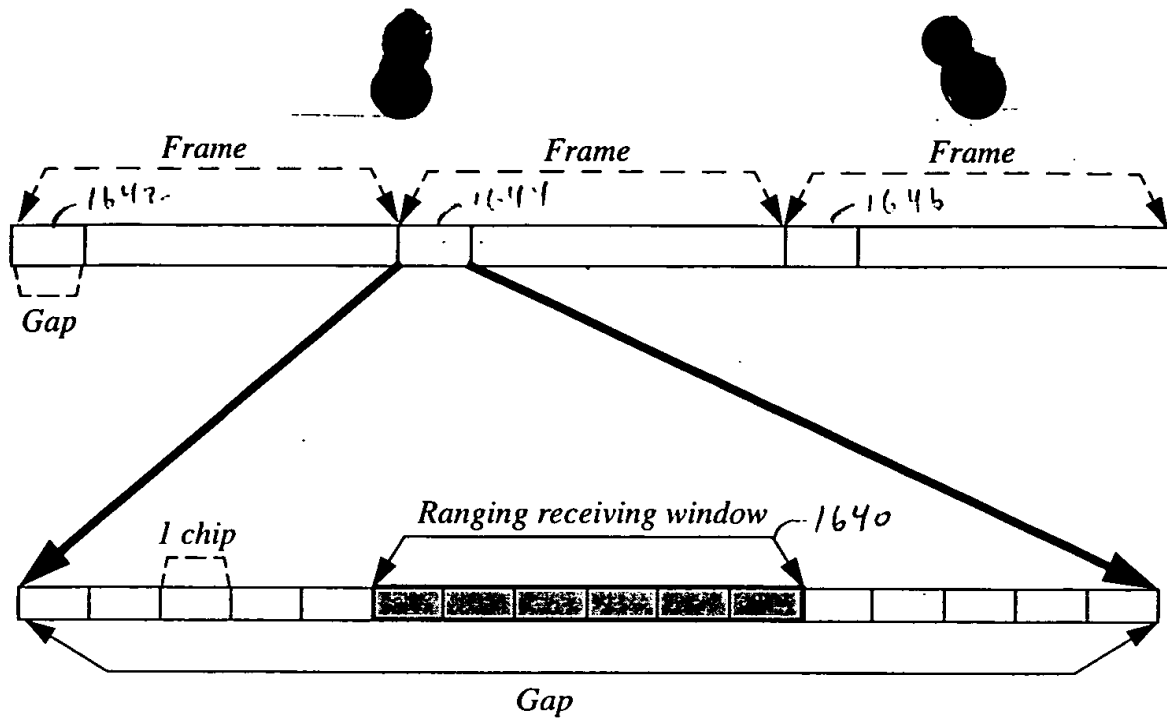


FIG. 70

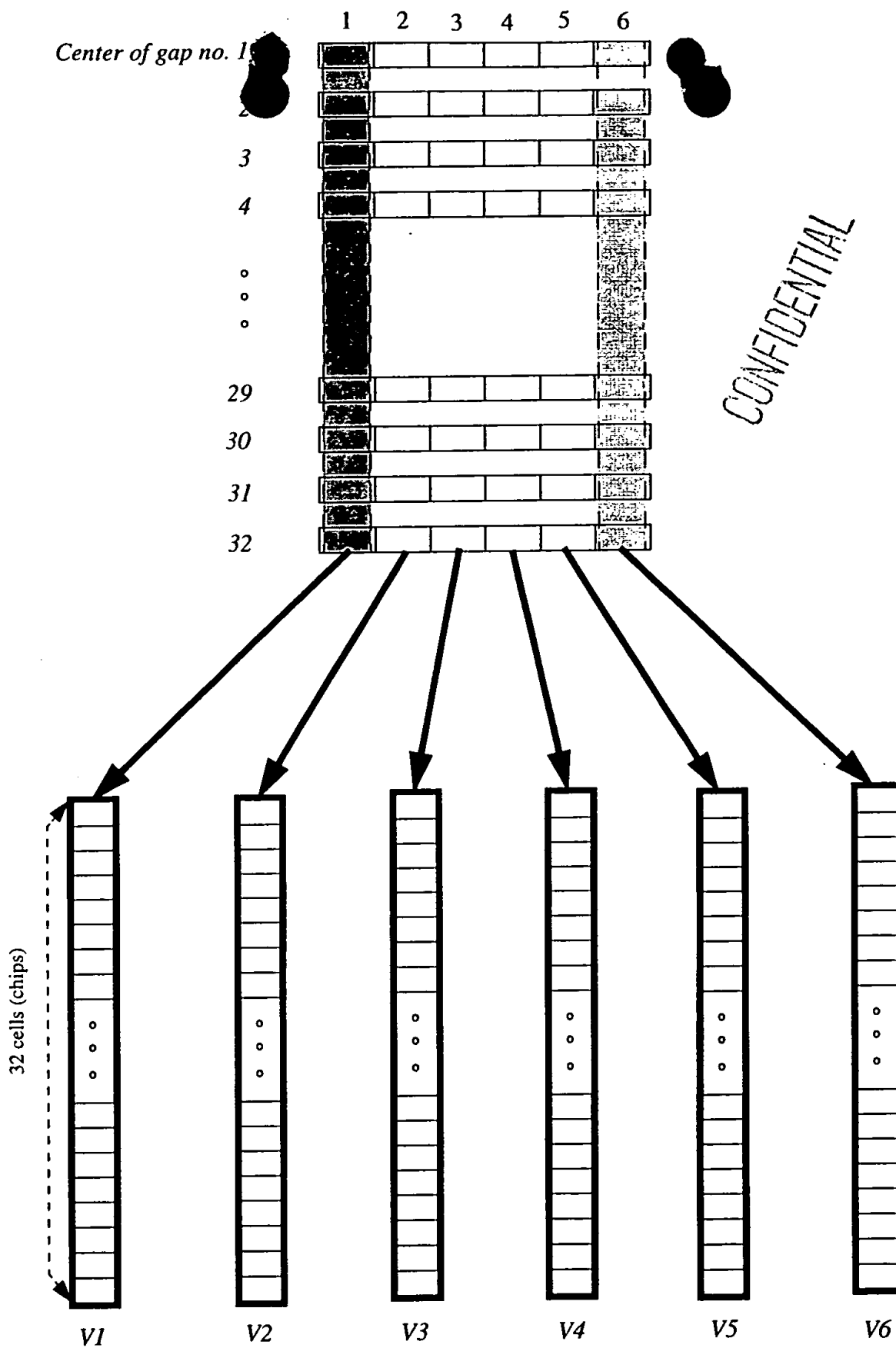


Figure 3.4: Overall view of the CU sensing windows in a "boundless ranging" algorithm

FIG. 71

Chip\FR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		33
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	...	0
2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	...	
3	0	0	0	1	1	1			
4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	...	0
5	0	1	0	0	1				
6	0	0	1	1	1				
7	0	0	0	1	1				
8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	...	

FIG. 72

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